THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 135.] NOVEMBER 1, 1805. [4, of Vol. 20.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM glad to see the controversy respecting accent and quantity revived by your Correspondent Mr. Smith in the last Number of your valuable Magazine.—The truth of many of his remarks respecting our improper mode of reading Latin, &c., is too evident to be disputed. For though perhaps no nation upon earth understands the laws of prosody better than the English do, yet it must be acknowledged that most of our scholars, by not distinguishing the precise length of vowel-sounds, and by an improper use of accent, systematically err in their pronunciation of four sorts of words, viz —1st. Words of two syllables having the first short, as *eques*; 2dly, Words of three syllables having the first long and the second short, as *fidera*; 3dly, Polysyllables accented on the antipenult, as *juvenilibus*, *interea*, &c.; and lastly, words ending in a long vowel, as *domini*, or in a long vowel and a single consonant, as *dominis*. These I believe are the only cases in which we are accustomed to violate quantity. All these errors arise in part from the want of distinguishing between the long and short powers of the vowels. For, as they are all of them by nature capable of being either long or short, and as every long vowel is equal to two short ones, this is a distinction of the greatest importance.—We are not certain in what manner the ancients pronounced their vowels, whether as we do, or (which is more probable) in a manner similar to that which prevails on the Continent; but of this we may be infallibly sure, that they did not allow a long sound to be given to a short vowel, or a short sound to a long one.—In whatever mode therefore we may sound the vowels, let us not fail to pay due attention to their quantity.

The principal source of our mistakes on this subject is the indistinct and confused notion which we have of accent.—For when it falls on a short syllable, we often make that syllable long; and when it falls on a long one we sometimes make it short. By accent is commonly meant an *ictus* or stress laid on one particular syllable of a word. In this sense accent is now and ever has been the same in all languages. It is that which connects two or more syllables together, and forms them into one word, and without which such a word cannot exist in any language. This idea was at least always included in the acute accent of the Romans, though perhaps it may not precisely answer to the Latin word *accentus*; for possibly that term might likewise include in it ideas of tone, &c., with which we are now unacquainted. The rules which Quinctilian laid down for the acute accent have been adopted by all grammarians in all succeeding ages: a convincing proof that they mean by accent the same thing which he meant. For if (according to the fancy of some modern grammarians) accent is now a thing totally different from what it formerly was, why have they not given us a different set of rules for the regulation of it, and informed us at what time the alteration took place?

Accent in some degree affects quantity, i. e. it makes the accented syllable a little longer than it would be without it. But its operation is never so great as to make a short syllable become long, nor does the privation of accent make a long syllable become short; for there are degrees of time both in long and short syllables. All short syllables are not equally short, nor are all long ones equally long. This remark is fully confirmed by a passage quoted by Dr. Warner from Quinctilian:—*Et longis longiores, & brevibus sunt breviores syllabæ.*

Quinctilian and all succeeding grammarians inform us that the Latin acute accent is never laid on the last syllable of a word; that in all dissyllables, and likewise in trissyllables, having the second syllable short, it invariably falls on the first syllable; and that in polysyllables having the penult short, it lies in the antipenult. In the English language dissyllables accented on the first syllable generally have that syllable long. We have therefore

very improperly applied this rule to all Latin diſſyllables, becauſe they are accented on the firſt ſyllable. Hence we ſay *ĕques, cŏmes, mĭſer, nĕmus, vĭgor, rĭgor, lĭquor, tĭmor*, &c. making the firſt ſyllables long, or at leaſt nearly ſo. Why do we not pronounce the firſt ſyllables of *ĕques, cŏmes, mĭſer, nĕmus*, as we do the firſt ſyllables of the genitives, *ĕquitis, cŏmitis, mĭſeri, nĕmoris*? And why do we not pronounce ſuch words as *vĭgor, rĭgor, lĭquor*, as we do the Engliſh words *vigour, rigour, liquor*? And the firſt ſyllable in *tĭmor* as we do the firſt ſyllable of the genitive *tĭmōris*, and of the Engliſh word *timorous*? If we pronounced the firſt ſyllable of the adjective *mălus* as we do the firſt ſyllable of the Engliſh word *malice*, we ſhould properly diſtinguiſh it from *mālus*, an apple-tree. By an attention to this rule we ſhould eaſily diſtinguiſh between the preſent and preterperfect tenſes of many verbs, as *vĕnit* and *vēnit, fŭgit* and *fūgit, lĕgit* and *lēgit*, &c. Again, many Engliſh words of three ſyllables accented on the firſt have that ſyllable ſhort; we have therefore haſtily concluded that all Latin triſſyllables accented on the firſt muſt have that ſyllable ſhort, unleſs it be long by poſition, and therefore we very improperly ſay, *ſĭdera, lĭmina, limite, ſĕmine, viribus, dĭcere, ſcrĭbere*, &c.— Why do we not pronounce the firſt ſyllables of theſe words with a long vowel ſound, in the ſame manner in which we pronounce the firſt ſyllables of *sīdus, līmen, limes, sēmen, vīres, dīco, ſcrībo*, &c.; for all vowels long in themſelves, and not by poſition, ſhould certainly be uttered with a long vowel ſound. An attention to this remark would ſhew the difference between *pŏpulus*, people, and *pōpulus*, a poplar-tree. In polyſyllables accented on the antepenult we ſometimes err in a manner ſimilar to the laſt caſe, by giving a ſhort ſound to a vowel long by nature, as in *juvenĭlibus*, and at other times by giving a long ſound to a vowel naturally ſhort, as in *intĕrea*. But in words of this kind we do not univerſally err; for I do not remember that I ever heard a ſcholar pronounce ſuch words as *incŏlumis, depŏſitum, conſĭlium, exĭlium, exĭdium*, &c. improperly. Laſtly, words ending in a long vowel, as *domini*, or in a long vowel followed by a ſingle conſonant, ſuch as datives and ablatives of the firſt and ſecond declenſion, and genitives ſingular, nominatives, accuſatives, and vocatives plural of the fourth declenſion, as *dominīs, gradūs*, &c. ſhould always be uttered with a long vowel ſound, though the accent or ſtreſs can never fall on ſuch ſyllables, except by a very ſingular poetic licence. I therefore think Dr. Warner has made a miſtake in his remark on *Nil conſcire ſibi, nulla pallescere culpa*; for he ſuppoſes the laſt ſyllable in *ſibi* to be not only the longeſt, but the ſtrongeſt ſyllable in the line. I admit that it is the longeſt ſyllable, becauſe it is followed by the cæſural pauſe; but as that is only a pauſe of ſuſpenſion, not neceſſarily attended by either elevation or depreſſion of voice, I cannot think we are warranted in giving ſtrength, i. e. laying a ſtreſs or accent on that ſyllable. Upon the whole, I conclude, that neither accent nor quantity are to be neglected; and that ſo long as we attend to the juſt rules of accent, and carefully retain the true natural ſound of the vowels, never making a ſhort one long or a long one ſhort, we cannot much err in our pronunciation.

I think your Correſpondent miſtakes in ſuppoſing that Dr. Carey approves of Dr. Warner's plan of paying little or no attention to accent in reading Latin. I have read his "Latin Proſody made Eaſy," with high approbation, but can ſee no ſymptoms of his having embraced ſuch an opinion. I am, Sir, &c.

J. PICKBOURN.

Hackney, Sept. 17, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PASS my time, thank Heaven, with many ſatisfactions which tend to nouriſh the benevolent principle. I do not wiſh to be drawn into captious and angry diſputation, a thing very ill accordant to the ſpirit of philoſophy. The Inquirer, however, has choſen to addreſs a Paper to me of ſuch a kind, that, notwithſtanding little appears neceſſary to be ſaid in reply to it, ſomething, I apprehend, ought to be ſaid; and that ſomething muſt carry me into more length than ſuch a poſitive and deſultory attack, from the very nature of it, would carry him.

That the term *ſimple* may be uſed with degrees of compariſon when it is applied in an indefinite popular ſenſe, is very readily admitted. In the ancient and modern languages it is ſo uſed. But when it is made the baſis of a metaphyſical propoſition, it ought to be uſed in its ſtrict and proper ſenſe. And in that ſenſe ſimplicity is abſolute and indiviſible: it admits of no degree of complexity whatever.

If therefore there be ſimple ideas of ſenſation and ſimple ideas of abſtraction, one cannot be more ſimple or leſs ſimple than the

the other. But that there are ſimple ideas of abſtraction the Inquirer affirms: that there are ſimple ideas of ſenſation the Inquirer no otherwiſe denies than by ſaying that we receive the impreſſions together from one and the ſame object which excites different ſenſations, and that we make theſe ſimple by abſtraction.

But the exciting cauſes being ſimultaneous, and from the ſame object, no more hinders the ſimplicity of each particular ſenſation, than a man ſtanding in an army is leſs individually a man than if he ſtood alone on Saliſbury Plain. In reality, an abſtract idea is formed by a double operation of the mind: firſt by analyſis, and then by ſyntheſis. The mind analyſing its ſenſations takes that of *ſoft*, for inſtance, a perception from the touch.—Whatever produces this perception it calls ſoft: and thus compounds its abſtract idea of ſoftneſs aſcribable to all the various cauſes of this perception. And this being one homogeneous idea, its occurring in a variety of ſubjects takes nothing from its ſimplicity any more than in the abſtract idea of ſpace or time: as a thouſand uniſons in muſic form only the ſimple idea of that one ſound or note.

It is mere trifling to ſay that I compare ſimplicity when I ſay that the idea of one ſimple perception is as ſimple as another. This is not making degrees of ſimplicity, and comparing it as if it had a more or leſs, but illuſtrating the metaphyſical truth that ſimplicity has no degrees.

In the paſſage which the Inquirer has quoted, the very nature of the paſſage ſhews that Locke has uſed the word *ſimple*, there in the general and popular ſenſe: but when we ſpeak of ſimplicity of ideas, it admits and requires its ſtrict and philoſophical ſenſe. Maxims, being aſſertive propoſitions, however intuitively true, muſt be neceſſarily compound: and can therefore admit of no other than this indefinite ſimplicity.

The Inquirer ſays that I confound ideas of abſtraction with thoſe of ſenſation: he is miſtaken. A bitter taſte means a bitter taſte in particular, as of a ſprig of wormwood for inſtance. Taſte is an abſtract; but the bitter taſte of a ſprig of wormwood, or any other bitter taſte in particular, is the ſame which expreſſes that particular ſenſation. Suppoſe that I am taſting wormwood at this moment, I ſay this is a bitter taſte, I expreſs the particular ſenſation. I can afterwards apply the term bitterneſs to a vaſt variety of ſubjects in which it occurs.

The general idea of bitterneſs is in Locke's dialect and mine, and every reaſonable man's, an abſtract idea, if he acknowledges any. A bitter taſte, that is, one particular taſte which was excited by a particular occaſion, is not an abſtract but a particular idea.

Locke does not ſuppoſe all ideas of reflection to be complex. He ſuppoſes and inſtances ſimple ideas of reflection. He has a title of them.

The remark of the Inquirer, who ſuppoſes the difference to be, that Locke takes all ideas of reflection to be complex and all ideas of ſenſation ſimple, and that the reverſe is the truth, is therefore neither juſt as to Locke nor in itſelf. And yet preſently after the Inquirer will have it that Locke and he ſay exactly the ſame thing in the inſtance from the roſe and the lily, when the truth is, that Locke ſays, that ſenſations are not the leſs ſimple becauſe their exciting cauſes co-exiſt in the ſame object (for this is the ſubſtance of his remark), and the Inquirer, that no ſenſation is ſimple, but owes all its ſimplicity to the abſtraction which the mind performs in reviving the image or exciting the remembrance of a particular idea: for this is the ſubſtance of his remark.

Locke does ſay in terms that reflection is "the perception of the operations of our own minds within us:" and that ideas of reflection are ſuch as the mind gets "by reflecting on its own operations within itſelf." I have quoted word for word: and now let the Inquirer charge compoſitors, or whom he will, with forgery. It is true I have not quoted from an edition in the life-time of Locke, my library, though good, not containing one. But I quoted from the neat and accurate edition of Dublin in 1765, and now, for the ſatisfaction of the Inquirer, I quote from the handſome London folio of 1722, only eighteen years after the death of that great man, the impreſſion of whoſe greatneſs I believe is rather ſtrengthened than diminiſhed after all that the Inquirer has been pleaſed to ſay.

The words "recollected"—"of ſenſations," are extracted from the general purport of the two ſections to which I referred at the foot of the page. One is aſhamed to notice ſuch cavils, and ſo wide of the argument, as what he calls my "Pantheiſm," from the term "our own mind" implying, he ſays, that "one mind may be common to more than one individual." To bring Berkeleianiſm into ridicule with the ignorant, he imputes this doctrine to Berkeley; for the ſame purpoſe he imputes it to me. The words however,

however, are neither Berkeley's nor mine, but Locke's. And individuality of mind ſubſiſts not in the material or mixt hypotheſis better than on the immaterial.—When there is individuality of conſciouſneſs, individuality of agency, there is individuality of mind. Nothing can be poorer than to find or rather make ſpinoſiſm or pantheiſm out of ſo common an expreſſion ἡμεῖερα Ψυχη, *noſtra mens, noſtra alma, nôtre ame*; and I might quote Hebrew to the ſame purpoſe. The language of converſation and of writing in ſo many different ages and countries, might all be tortured into this import.—"Our mind," in common grammar, common ſenſe, and common uſe, is the mind which we have individually as other individuals reſpectively have theirs.

The Inquirer, however, who muſt object, and the more widely from the argument the better, ſays, that the perception of a ſenſation cannot be recollected, becauſe ſenſation implies the preſence and recollection the abſence of the object; but as long as we can recollect friends ſeen, words heard, muſical ſounds played or ſung, the experience of mankind will be contradictory to the objection. "Recollected," however, is a word which is extracted from the ſenſe of the three ſections quoted, and not literally taken from Locke.

"Perception of ſenſations and operations of mind" is not tautologous: for there are operations of mind, which, though occaſioned by ſenſation, and although they may be accompanied with it, are not ſenſations. What ſort of ſenſation is the idea of eternity or non-exiſtence? It is true there is no image of non-exiſtence: it has no reality: it is only a ſenſation. But it is not the leſs a ſubject of intellect and of reaſoning. And be it recollected, that ideas are with Locke whatever is the object of the underſtanding in thinking.

But he muſt object too that "Mind is made to prove ſenſations," which he ſays are "Attributes of body only."

Now take the mixt material ſyſtem of mind and body, this is abſolutely falſe.—Take the ſimple material ſyſtem, it is equally falſe. Body, unleſs organized into mind, has even on that ſyſtem no perception or ſenſation. Thoſe who talk of the ſenſation of the body would do well to think of the phenomena attending an apoplectic fit or a catalepſy. There is the body entire, the organization not deſtroyed, but ſenſation utterly ſuſpended during the continuance of the fit, however ſtrong the application of exciting cauſes.

Once more, he muſt object to the term "within us." And yet he ſays, "the mind is neceſſarily and always within us." And I perſiſt to ſay, that every hypotheſis which will not involve a contradiction muſt ultimately reſolve all ſenſations into the mind. He ſays, "Senſation by definition implies contact with the external world," and infers that therefore all ſenſation muſt be without and not within us. And expreſsly ſays, that it is "falſe and abſurd to place our ſenſations within us." What can be neceſſary to be ſaid to ſuch philoſophy and ſuch logic?

The Inquirer is angry that a Berkleian ſhouid be a Lockiſt. I am neither a Berkleian nor a Lockiſt, but a reaſoniſt and a truthiſt.

The Inquirer bids me, and in the coarſeſt language, to "go into the church and preach the Trinity," or "preconiſe," as he calls it, be a common crier of that doctrine: for that "it would not be a viler occupation." Had I choſen to preach in the church, I ſhould have wanted neither inducement, nor opportunity, nor wiſh, nor temptation, during a great part of my life. But though I ſhall not preach the Trinity, I ſhall not call it a vile occupation; becauſe good and learned and moſt excellent men have believed, and have conſequently preached it; and however vile with my ſentiments it would have been in me, it is no more vile in others to ſpeak what they think, than in me to do the ſame.

I ſign my name, and the Inquirer does not. He has no inconvenience or reſtraint from the language he chuſes to employ; and he thinks perhaps, particularly on this ſubject, that I may. But my ſigning my name ſhall impoſe no reſtraint on me except that of decency, which, whether I had ſigned it or not, I flatter myſelf I ſhould have obſerved.

His notion of a wiſh in me to teaze him or any one is utterly unfounded. I write to vindicate what I believe to be true and uſeful. If in doing this I hurt the feelings of thoſe who think differently, I hurt them unwillingly, and no farther than I think it neceſſary. After this the Inquirer may ſay what he pleaſes; only if he is not anſwered, do not let it be imagined it is becauſe he cannot.

I am, Sir, &c. CAPEL LOFFT.

Troſton, 5th Sept. 1805.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT IDEAS NOT MERE TERMS.

P. S. Unleſs I am greatly miſtaken, your Correſpondent from Wolverhampton is known to me by correſpondence and eſteemed by me. But although he has the ſanction of great names, I cannot accede to his hypotheſis of the non-exiſtence of abſtract ideas.—If abſtract ideas were merely terms, we could not reaſon by them; for there is no reaſoning by terms that do not repreſent ideas. Now it is by theſe terms, and the ideas which they are appointed to repreſent, that we do reaſon. Give no ſenſe to "*abracadabra*" or "*coatlixi*," and there is no reaſoning about them. Give them a ſenſe involving ſome general aſſertion, and immediately they are ſubjects of reaſon. The miſtake may have originated in this, that the abſtract terms do not commonly convey ſenſible images. But ideas are not, in philoſophic language, confined to ſenſible images. The term extends to being in general, and to properties and relations of being; to poſſibility, real or ſuppoſed: in a word, to "whatever employs our mind in thinking." It is very allowable, convenient, and ſometimes neceſſary, to extend words beyond their etymology, in order to obtain a moſt comprehenſive term. Though a Platoniſt perhaps would ſay, that idea with him is equally comprehenſive, and included every thing which can be ſeen, or perceptible to ſenſe, or recognized by an operation of intellect, ſo as to be an ἰδέα either ἀπὸ τοῦ ἰδεῖν, or εἰδέσθαι.

DR. JOHN JEBB.

I did hope ſome other ſurviving friend of Dr. John Jebb would have ſtept forth, in anſwer to the imputation attempted to be thrown on him, where I ſhould leaſt have expected it, in the Biographical Memoir of Dr. Paley, in your Magazine for July laſt (p. 608). Unleſs there be ſome obſcure and concealed irony, I cannot in the leaſt comprehend the paſſage. If meant to convey praiſe under the form of cenſure, and cenſure under that of praiſe, it will then, and then only, be juſt and intelligible. I do not object to the praiſe of Dr. Paley, whoſe character and writings I highly reſpect, but to the implied praiſe of the oppoſers of all reform.

"Dr. John Jebb, well known both by his talents and his violence both in religious and political controverſy."—He was, indeed, and will be ever, well known by his talents. But he is not leſs known by his genius; his profound, accurate, and general learning, his indefatigable benevolence, his pure and firm diſintereſtedneſs. Violence! His writings are before the public. Many remember his countenance, his manners, his voice. Theſe I believe will think that they have ſeldom read any writings which breathe ſuch a ſpirit of peace and mildneſs; that they have yet more rarely ſeen or heard any perſon who conveyed to the heart ſo full a ſentiment of the moſt amiable virtue, or who better maintained the impreſſion by his life and conduct. "The moſt notorious innovator both in creeds and government that diſturbed the age in which he acted."—It would have been curious had any one ſtood forth by name to avow the honour of ſuch language applied to ſuch a perſon. But the arrow flew in the dark,

Preſſa eſt inſignis gloria facti;
Nec ſeſe Æneæ jactavit vulnere quiſquam.

It is a wonder it had not been ſaid, "creeds, government, and philoſophy;" for Dr. John Jebb, who facilitates the comprehenſion of the Newtonian philoſophy, in conjunction with two friends alſo eminent,* was much in the ſame ſenſe an innovator in religion and government as in philoſophy. All abuſes have been innovations; and thoſe who cry loudeſt and longeſt againſt innovators are thoſe who (unaware perhaps) maintain the wideſt deviations from the purity and ſimplicity of original truth and good. With all the vehemence of oppoſition to Dr. Jebb's reforms in the Univerſity of Cambridge, parts of that reform have ſince his death been adopted, and more it is to be hoped will. And as we cannot be ſtationary either in government or our religious ſyſtem, but from the neceſſary mutation of human affairs either accumulative abuſes or reforms will come, let us truſt that it will be reform, and reform ſuch as he wiſhed and endeavoured, with ſtrenuous benevolence and perſeverance; mild, peaceable, conſiderate; and as far permanent as human circumſtances admit. For this muſt always be remembered, that no human ſyſtem of policy can be maintained by indolently admiring and boaſting of its perfection, and implicitly believing or affecting to believe that it is alike incapable of degeneracy or of improvement. And this alſo, that the later reform comes the more violent it generally is, the more productive of calamity, and the more uncertain of beneficial reſult.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In anſwer to the query—if a witneſs examined thinks that a counſel abuſes the freedom neceſſary to croſs-examining with effect, the witneſs has a right to addreſs the Judge, and to ſay that he will anſwer that queſtion if the Judge will be ſo good to put it, or to ſay that the counſel had a right to put it, and that the witneſs is bound to anſwer. And where a witneſs may want the reſolution neceſſary to ſelf-defence, a judge will interpoſe and check a croſs-examination, if he ſees it to be improperly conducted. This abuſe was formerly much greater than it is at preſent.

---

* The Rev. Robert Thorpe, of Peter-houſe, and the Rev. George Wollaſton, of Sidney—See "Memoirs of Dr. Jebb." by Dr. Diſney, p. 16.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my Memoir on the late Dr. Currie I have ſaid that "no correſpondence had ſubſiſted for a number of years" between him and that anſwerer of the Letter of Jaſper Wilſon who took the liberty of addreſſing his Reply to the Doctor by name, with the familiarity of an intimate acquaintance. I am ſince informed that Dr. Currie never had any correſpondence with the perſon in queſtion (*Mr. George Chalmers*); and that their only acquaintance aroſe from the viſits of the latter to Liverpool, in one of which he was entertained at the Doctor's houſe, and aſſiſted by him in ſome inquiries reſpecting the trade of that town.

I have authority to add, that Dr. Currie had prepared a new edition of the Letter, in which he had placed the conduct of Mr. Chalmers towards him in a proper light; but that he was induced, by the hazards to which writers obnoxious to authority were expoſed, to ſuppreſs it, after a large part had been printed.

J. AIKIN.

Stoke-Newington, Oct. 10, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent "A Frequent Creditor" does not ſeem aware that the London Gazette contains a prevention for the inconvenience he complains of.—Bankruptcies and meetings for the declaration of dividends are there announced, together with ſufficient information to enable a creditor to avail himſelf thereof.—Theſe are copied into our daily and other publications, amongſt the reſt, into your uſeful Magazine; ſo that no creditor need be at a loſs for obtaining his dividend, provided he be at the common pains of reading theſe publiſhed liſts. In the courſe of much experience I never knew a dividend loſt if the debt had been well looked after. If creditors duly apply to their debtors, they will be timely adviſed, in caſes of inſolvency, of the courſe they are to purſue to make a proof of their debts; and a channel is opened, through the medium of ſolicitors or aſſignees, for obtaining ſubſequent information. If a creditor has neglected to prove his debt, he is very likely to loſe his dividend; but when he has attended to the firſt meaſure, the ſecond need not eſcape him. If many a dividend be loſt, it is not from a want of information on the ſubject, but from not availing of information abundantly offered. Unclaimed dividends of ſtock are liable to accumulate, from a change of proprietors, &c.; but as every proprietor conſcious of his dormant dividend may receive it by applying to the Bank, ſo every creditor, aware of a debt due to him from a bankrupt's eſtate, may have it by applying to a ſolicitor or an aſſignee.—The bank-directors wiſh to convey information to perſons whoſe monies they hold: aſſignees do the ſame in advertiſing a dividend.

In caſes of bankruptcy delay in the making of a dividend frequently ariſes from chooſing a banker who is a creditor both as aſſignee and treaſurer. It is the *duty* of the former, as agent for the body of creditors, to divide the effects as ſpeedily as poſſible: it is the *intereſt* of the latter to poſtpone this diviſion. The practice has been cenſured, from its evident effects, by high legal authority, and commiſſioners of bankrupts would do their duty to enforce this cenſure.

Commercial intercourſe is ſo abundant, and commercial information ſo general, that it needs not the formation or interference of a ſociety to put a diligent creditor in the way of collecting in his debts.—Punctuality of *claiming* debts eſtabliſhes the character of a man of buſineſs, as much as punctuality of *paying* them does his credit. I am, Sir, &c.

OBSERVATOR.

Birmingham, Oct. 5, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Pinkerton, in his work intitled "The Scottiſh Gallery," having ſtated, on the authority of Meſſrs. Moriſons, his correſpondents at Perth, that, "Obſerving the uncommon genius of my late apprentice Robert Johnſon, I employed him to trace the figures on the wood in the Hiſtory of Quadrupeds;" and in your Magazine for Auguſt laſt Mrs. Hodgſon, of this place, who is a proprietor of one-third part of that work, having aſſerted that I was employed merely as the "engraver or wood-cutter," I reluctantly come forward to repel both theſe attacks, which are equally falſe and malicious.

In anſwer to the firſt aſſertion it is only neceſſary for me to declare, and this will be atteſted by my partner Mr. Beilby, who compiled the Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, and was a proprietor of the work, that neither

neither Robert Johnſon, nor any perſon but myſelf, made the drawings, or traced or cut them on the wood.

In anſwer to Mrs. Hodgſon, I may be allowed to aſk, if I was merely employed as the "wood-cutter?" Who gave me the order and furniſhed the deſigns? I challenge the publication of the "documents" ſhe mentions. They can only prove that her late huſband paid one-third part of the price of the engravings, and a ſimilar compenſation for compiling the book. Her property therein has never been denied by me, and therefore it was unneceſſary for her to attack my character under the pretext of an "Addreſs to the Editor of the Annual Review," for whoſe miſtakes I am not anſwerable, and whoſe review of the Hiſtory of Britiſh Birds was in fact more injurious to me than to any other perſon, although his miſrepreſentations came in the garb of panegyric, and unqueſtionably his deſign was friendly.

If I be allowed to give a ſhort hiſtory of the publication in queſtion, it will not only refute the miſrepreſentations alluded to, but, through the wide circulation of your Magazine, ſerve as an anſwer to a multitude of inquiries, which, in the courſe of the voluminous correſpondence cauſed by the Hiſtory of Birds, have been made to me by gentlemen to whom I am under the greateſt obligations for their aſſiſtance towards its completion.

From my firſt reading, when a boy at ſchool, a ſixpenny Hiſtory of Birds and Beaſts, and a then wretched compoſition called the Hiſtory of Three Hundred Animals, to the time I became acquainted with works on natural hiſtory written for the peruſal of men, I never was without the deſign of attempting ſomething of this kind myſelf; but my principal object was (and ſtill is) directed to the mental pleaſure and improvement of youth; to engage their attention, to direct their ſteps aright, and to lead them on till they become enamoured of this innocent and delightful purſuit. Some time after my partnerſhip with Mr. Beilby commenced I communicated my wiſhes to him, who after many converſations came into my plan of publiſhing a Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, and I then immediately began to draw the animals, to deſign the vignettes, and to cut them on wood, and this, to avoid interruption, frequently till very late in the night; my partner at the ſame time undertaking to compile and draw up the deſcriptions and hiſtory at his leiſure hours and evenings at home. With the accounts of the foreign animals I did not much interfere; the ſources whence I had drawn the little knowledge I poſſeſſed were open to my coadjutor, and he uſed them; but to thoſe of the animals of our own country, as my partner before this time had paid little attention to natural hiſtory, I lent a helping hand. This help was given in daily converſations, and in occaſional notes and memorandums, which were uſed in their proper places. As the cuts were engraved, we employed the late Mr. Thomas Angus, of this town, printer, to take off a certain number of impreſſions of each, many of which are ſtill in my poſſeſſion. At Mr. Angus's death the charge for this buſineſs was not made in his books, and at the requeſt of his widow and ourſelves the late Mr. Solomon Hodgſon fixed the price; and yet the "widow and executrix" of Mr. Hodgſon aſſerts in your Magazine, that I was "merely employed as the engraver or woodcutter" (I ſuppoſe) by her huſband! Had this been the caſe, is it probable that Mr. Hodgſon would have had the cuts printed in any other office than his own? The fact is the reverſe of Mrs. Hodgſon's ſtatement; and although I have never, either "inſidiouſly" or otherwiſe, uſed any means to cauſe the reviewers or others to hold me up as the "firſt and ſole mover of the concern," I am now dragged forth by her to declare that *I am the man.*

But to return to my ſtory:—While we were in the progreſs of our work, prudence ſuggeſted that it might be neceſſary to inquire how our labours were to be uſhered to the world, and, as we were unacquainted with the printing and publiſhing of books, what mode was the moſt likely to inſure ſucceſs. Upon this ſubject Mr. Hodgſon was conſulted, and fully acquainted with our plan. He entered into the undertaking with uncommon ardour, and urged us ſtrenuouſly not to retain our firſt humble notions of "making it like a ſchool-book," but preſſed us to let it "aſſume a more reſpectable form." From this warmth of our friend we had no heſitation in offering him a ſhare in the work, and a copartnerſhip deed was entered into between us for that purpoſe on the 10th of April, 1790. What Mr. Hodgſon did in correcting the preſs beyond what falls to the duty of every printer, I know not; but I am certain that he was extremely deſirous that it ſhould have juſtice done it. In this

weaving

weaving of words I did not interfere, as I believed it to be in hands much fitter than my own, only I took the liberty of blotting out whatever I knew not to be truth. This work was publiſhed in 1790. The Hiſtory of the Land Birds was begun 1791, and publiſhed in 1797, under circumſtances exactly ſimilar to the former work, excepting that Mr. Hodgſon had no ſhare, and was merely employed as the printer. The Hiſtory of the Water Birds, from Mr. Beilby's declining the engraving buſineſs, devolved wholly upon myſelf. In undertaking this the vanity of being an author never entered into my mind; there was no choice; abſolute neceſſity compelled me to "write a book." In 1800 death deprived us of Mr. Solomon Hodgſon, after he had printed four editions of the Quadrupeds and the firſt volume of the Birds. With him we might have gone on peaceably to the end; but we ſoon found his "widow and executrix" to be a very different perſon, and diſputes without end were what we had to look to. In order to avoid this cloud of miſchief, Mr. Beilby ſold me his ſhare in the Quadrupeds, and left me in the publication of that book to do the beſt I could with my new aſſociate. With our ſquabbles it would be impertinent to trouble the world; they have been painful to me; they have been with the widow of my deceaſed friend.—By theſe diſputes I was compelled to intruſt the printing of the Water Birds to another Office, where this kind of work had not previouſly been attended to, and conſequently I had to run the hazard of an experiment which might have injured the reputation of the work. Fortunately this experiment ſucceeded, and this I believe is one motive for Mrs. Hodgſon's attack. I am, Sir, &c.

Newcaſtle, THOMAS BEWICK.*
October 8, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN peruſing an intereſting work, juſt publiſhed by Mr. Playfair, intitled, "An Inquiry into the Permanent Cauſes of the Decline and Fall of Powerful and Wealthy Nations," I have been much entertained and inſtructed by the author's ideas on that moſt important ſubject; and in particular was highly pleaſed with his Charts, which enabled me to take at one glance a comprehenſive view of the ſtate and fluctuation of commerce, wealth, and power, during a long ſucceſſion of ages.—I do not recollect to have ſeen any thing ſimilar or ſo luminous in any preceding publication. In one inſtance, however, I ſuſpect Mr. P. has, from miſinformation, been led into too ſevere and unmerited remarks relative to the management of poor-houſes. In a note, p. 253, Mr. P. ſays:—

"In Middleſex, where the expence amounted, in 1803, to 123,700l. or about 340l. a-day, the ſum expended to buy materials amounted to no more than 4l. 18s. 11d.!!! It is impoſſible to comprehend how this capital ſtock could be diſtributed amongſt above ten thouſand labourers. It is not eaſy to conceive the impertinence of thoſe who preſented this item to the Houſe of Commons, which would have done well to have committed to the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Mace the perſons who ſo groſsly inſulted it. The buſineſs altogether is conducted with ignorance, and executed careleſsly and negligently to an extreme and ſhameful degree."

On pointing out this paſſage to a gentleman of the higheſt reſpectability, who in his official capacity had been concerned in furniſhing the items to the account alluded to, he informed me, that the governors of the poor and workhouſes in and about the metropolis are never under the neceſſity of laying out money for raw materials to be manufactured by the poor, as a ſufficiency of ſuch work as is fitteſt for the aged and infirm (i. e. old ropes to pick, ſewing, &c.) is ſent in by ſhop-ſellers, ſhip-chandlers, rope-makers, &c., for which the proprietors, when the goods are returned, pay a ſtipulated price.

In another place Mr. P. draws inferences from the ſuppoſition that the *whole* of the money levied by the poor's-rate is excluſively for the maintenance of the poor; whereas part is applied towards paying the county expences, bridges, raiſing the militia, maintaining militiamens' families, and other parochial expences, too inſignificant to have a ſeparate aſſeſſment made for them.

I am, &c. G*.*.

Oct. 14, 1805.

To

---

* We have admitted this letter, as a reply to that of Mrs. H.; but the diſpute relating to a mere private affair, with which the public have no concern, we muſt excuſe ourſelves from affording a vehicle to carry it on further. —*Editor.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent A. M. is generally correct in his reprehenſion of our tranſlators from the French, yet perhaps not entirely ſo, in the example he gives of the word *aimable*, which is uſed rather anomalouſly in both the French and Engliſh languages. The French occaſionally admit the word in the ſame ſenſe in which we generally uſe it in Engliſh; and the Engliſh, in particular caſes, adopt it according to its general acceptation in French; for inſtance, when a man is the ſubject. In the particular caſe, quoted from M. Segur, A. M. has, beyond a doubt, detected an error. He might alſo have inſtanced the French word *maſſacré*, which univerſally ſignifies *put to the ſword*, not maſſacred, or aſſaſſinated, in the Engliſh acceptation. This error was of infinite uſe to our party newſpapers, during the war of the revolution, as, in tranſlations from the French papers where it was ſtated, that, in taking a fort or town, ſuch a number of men were *maſſacrés*, i. e. put to the ſword, the word was invariably rendered maſſacred, with!!! tacked to the end of it. But a much heavier accuſation lies againſt our modern tranſlators, namely, that of garbling, altering, and obſcuring, the ſenſe of their originals, and even of omitting whole paſſages, from the baſe and degrading apprehenſion of diſobliging their faſtidious and ariſtocratical cuſtomers of this country, or of ſhocking their delicate prejudices with the promulgation of wholeſome truth. We have even an edition of poor Gil Blas, garbled of all the naughty paſſages, and rendered wholeſome food (by ſome worthy member of the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice, I ween) for the younger and elder children of the conventicle; but that which grates my indignant feelings the moſt, is, that I cannot read Bruce's Travels entire and ungarbled, as the original; but, ſtrange to relate, to attain that advantage, muſt have recourſe to the French tranſlators!

Another Correſpondent, in the ſame page, deſires information on the ſubject of *bruiſing malt*. I am a brewer of more than thirty years ſtanding, but yet may be unable to anſwer preciſely and ſatisfactorily the queſtion of Z. With reſpect to the method of breaking malt, cruſhing or bruiſing has ever been preferred, where the operation is performed by grinding with ſtones, and there are ſtone mills ſufficiently light to be turned by hand; but the ſteel-mills, as they are called, are ſtill lighter, and do the buſineſs very well, although I think them ſtill inferior to ſtones, which beſides receive no damage from any rubbiſh or hard bodies that are accidentally mixed with the malt. Bruiſing machines, or mills compoſed of iron, muſt ever be blunted and injured, in ſome degree, by the intervention of gravel or ſtones. I know of but one way to obviate the difficulty complained of by Z. It is, after ſkreening the malt, to ſpread it, a buſhel at a time, upon a clean floor, and to carefully hand-pick it free from all extraneous bodies. If yonr Correſpondent, Mr. Editor, ſhould deride the idea of ſuch trouble, let him be informed, that I have often had, in days of yore, and of rural felicity, (alas departed) a company of women, young and old, marſhalled around a wide-ſpread heap of wheat, and picking out all defective grains, and impure ſeeds, previouſly to the corn being ſown.

Information is requeſted of your numerous Correſpondents, whither I muſt have recourſe for the moſt ample details of the proceedings of the Councils of Laodicea and Nice, held about one thouſand five hundred years ſince? alſo whether any late French or continental writer has given an *impartial* hiſtory of the firſt two or three centuries of the Chriſtian æra? Gibbon is not ſufficiently full on thoſe points, in which I chance at this time to be intereſted.

May 19, 1805. HISTORICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the 3d vol. of your Magazine, p. 36, Dr. Beddoes gives the plan of an Indian fortification on the Muſkingham, and at the ſame time promiſes a further communication on the ſubject. I think that promiſe is not yet fulfilled; and as many of your readers may be anxious to know ſomething more on a ſubject ſo worthy of inquiry, permit me to refer them to a book intitled "Obſervations on ſome Parts of Natural Hiſtory, to which is prefixed, an Account of ſeveral remarkable Veſtiges of an ancient Date which have been diſcovered in ſeveral Parts of North America, by Benjamin Smith Barton, Member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh." They will alſo find that book noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine, 2d part of the 57th vol. p. 87.

Your's, &c. JOHN CLENNELL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for* 1804—

By JEROME DE LA LANDE.

[*Concluded from p.* 217 *of our last Number.*]

THE labours of the Regiſtry of Lands in France are actively continued; there are 2000 perſons employed in the 108 departments.

M. Biot read to the Inſtitute a Memoir on the loadſtone, in which, conformably to the obſervations of M. Humboldt, he ſupports the hypotheſis of a magnetic maſs ſituated nearly at the centre of the earth, towards the 79th degree of latitude, to the north of America; and he thence deduces a formula repreſenting the inclination of the needle in different latitudes and the intenſity of the magnetic power. It affords the means of nearly aſcertaining the longitude and latitude of a country where currents or fogs render navigators liable to dangerous errors.

The temeſts of this year have been both extraordinary and frequent. That of the 6th June committed great ravages at Paris and to the diſtance of one hundred leagues eaſt and ſouth; another, on the 7th, took place in Switzerland; the 11th in Styria; the 25th at Montauban; the 1ſt July in the department of Landes and in that of the Ain; the 3d at Marſeilles; the 21ſt on the Rhine; the 27th at Genſac; the 31ſt at Auch, where there was a tremendous hurricane. During the ſame two months inconceivable inundations occurred, together with extraordinary ſhowers of hail, the ſtones of which were as large as a man's fiſt. Thunderſtorms happened ſo frequently as ſeven times in one day: trees were torn up by the roots, houſes unroofed, and people killed.

The Aurora Borealis of the 22d of October was the moſt remarkable that has been obſerved in France ſince the year 1769. It was viſible at Lyons, at Geneva, and in all the more northern provinces. It furniſhed me an opportunity of mentioning the cauſe, which I have demonſtrated in my Aſtronomy, namely, electrical emanations; and of learning that Billings in the Account of his Voyage ſays, that the Aurora Borealis ſometimes explodes with a great noiſe; which confirms the explanation of that phenomenon by means of electricity.

The earthquake of the 25th Auguſt, which ſhook all the buildings of Almeria in Spain, was felt as far as Holland; and the waters of the Nevis, in the Bourbonnois, were greatly agitated, and roſe three feet; which gives me occaſion to call to mind, that at the time of the earthquake of Liſbon, the 1ſt November 1755, a conſiderable elevation was perceived in the waters of Bourbon l'Archambault, at the diſtance of 287 leagues; which ſeems to prove, that the ſubterranean cavities are of vaſt depth, and extend to very great diſtance.

The poem intitled "Navigation," by Eſmenard, which appeared this year, has ſome connection with aſtronomy. This poem, which had long been celebrated, was expected with impatience. There are verſes which are very remarkable, eſpecially thoſe containing the eulogy of M. Laplace. The author might have mentioned the immenſe improvement of geography by means of aſtronomical navigation, and of the perpetual aſſiſtance which the Moon affords to mariners. He ſpeaks of the aſtrolabe, which navigators never made uſe of. I am ſorry to obſerve, that, like Roucher, in his Poem on the Twelve Months, he has doubts concerning the cauſe of the flux and reflux of the ſea.—Theſe blemiſhes will not be found in the poem of M. Gudin, the new edition of which will appear this year.

I muſt likewiſe announce a Tranſlation of Ovid's "Faſti," by M. Saint-Ange, ſince the months are there deſcribed by the riſing of the ſtars.

It would be an agreeable taſk to write the Hiſtory of Aſtronomy, were it not always cloſed by the recital of our loſſes. One of the moſt important is that of M. Mechain, who was not only one of our beſt aſtronomers, but one of the moſt laborious, the moſt courageous, and the moſt robuſt. He fell a victim to his courage, like the youthful Bernier, whoſe loſs I a few months ago deplored.

Pierre François André Mechain was born at Laon Auguſt 6th 1744. At an early age he had a natural inclination for aſtronomy. During the period of his education he wrote to me, offering his cooperation in our labours. I ſent him the proof ſheets of my Aſtronomy, and he was even then capable of finding faults and of correcting them. I invited him to Paris in 1772. He was employed by M. Zanoni for the Depôt of the Marine, and by M. Darquier in correcting his Obſervations. M. Doiſy, director of the Depôt, ſoon became acquainted with his merit, and employed him in a more advantageous manner at Verſailles. He there made obſervations; and on the 13th Auguſt 1774 the Academy approved of his firſt Memoir, on occaſion of an eclipſe of

Aldebaran which he had obſerved at Verſailles the 15th April. He calculated the orbit of the comet of 1774; he diſcovered that of 1781; ſince which period he has never ceaſed to render himſelf uſeful in that part of the ſcience. The Duke d'Ayen preſented him with inſtruments, the uſe of which Mechain had taught him. In 1790 he diſcovered his eighth comet; and enjoyed the advantage of having not only diſcovered it, but likewiſe of giving obſervations and calculations of its orbit. In 1782 he gained the prize of the Academy on the ſubject of the comet of 1661, whoſe return was eagerly expected in 1790. Having been received into the Academy the ſame year, he was ſoon charged with the ſuperintendance of the *Connoiſſance des Tems*.—Never was that work ſo ably conducted; he enriched it every year with his labours. The volumes from 1788 to 1794 are perhaps ſuperior to any ſince the commencement of the work in 1679. In 1792 he undertook, in conjunction with M. Delambre, the labour of meaſuring the degrees of the meridian, in order the more accurately to determine the magnitude of the earth and the length of a metre.—This undertaking was not worth the time it coſt our two beſt aſtronomers, and the loſs it occaſioned us. But Borda eagerly puſhed the enterprize, to ſhew the advantages of his whole circles, which he had brought into vogue, and of which he conſidered himſelf as the inventor. On the 25th June, 1792, Mechain ſet out to meaſure the triangles from Perpignan to Barcelona. The war ſuſpended his labours, which he however completed in the following year. A dangerous accident affected his conſtitution, and he returned at the concluſion of 1795 to Perpignan. I have related in my Bibliography what hardſhips he encountered on the dangerous ſummits of the Pyrenees, and what difficulties he experienced till in 1798 he was joined by M. Delambre. They at length arrived at Paris in the month of December the ſame year. Mechain was long engaged in drawing up an Account of his labours; and he arranged the obſervatory, for which, when I was director, I had procured a mural quadrant worthy of his care. The injury his health had ſuſtained and the hardſhips he had undergone did not daunt him; he was deſirous of prolonging the meridian to the iſland Ivica, that the 45th parallel might be in the middle of the total arch. He ſet out the 8th January 1805; he fixed with infinite trouble upon all the ſtations where he was to make his obſervations. Having finiſhed at Eſpadan, on the 30th of Auguſt, he ſet off for the ſtation of Deſierto near Cape Oropeſa. This was the fourth, and he hoped to finiſh the four others in 1805, when he was ſeized with the ſummer-fever, which is occaſioned by the rice-grounds, and annually ſweeps away twenty thouſand perſons on the coaſt of Valencia. He expired on the 20th of September at Caſtellon de la Plana.

A more extenſive Memoir of his labours, with his portrait, will be found in Baron von Zach's Journal for July 1800. His laſt obſervations and calculations of the eclipſe of the Sun of the 11th of February are in the *Connoiſſance des Tems* for the year 15, which has juſt appeared. He publiſhed a great number in the Ephemerides of M. Bode of Berlin. He preferred that work to the *Connoiſſance des Tems*, ſince I became the editor of the latter. He has left two ſons, who ſucceſſively began to ſtudy aſtronomy, but who ſucceſſively abandoned that ſcience.

On the 12th of November the Inſtitute appointed M. Burckhardt, who was before known as one of the firſt aſtronomers of Europe, to the place vacant by the death of M. Mechain.

Among the loſſes ſuſtained by aſtronomy muſt undoubtedly be reckoned that of the Duke of Gotha, to whom we are indebted for one of the fineſt obſervatories in Germany, and who loved and cultivated all the ſciences.

Erneſt I. Duke of Saxe-Gotha, died the 30th April, in the 68th year of his age, and the 33d of his reign, in conſequence of a conſumption. This Prince made obſervations and calculations himſelf. He aſſiſted in the completion of works, or defrayed the expences of their publication. The recent menſuration of a degree by Baron von Zach, the firſt undertaken in Germany, hitherto the only one in its kind, places him in the rank of the royal protectors of aſtronomy, with this difference, that the plan of this enterprize was formed by his own intelligence, and the expences were defrayed by his economy; ſo that, with the merit of a connoiſſeur, an author, and a protector, he combined the virtues of an enlightened ſcholar and of a generous prince.

The following is a paſſage from the Duke's will, written with his own hand: "I erected at a conſiderable expence the obſervatory of Seeberg, near Gotha. I ſupplied the funds from the fruits of my economy, without demanding the leaſt aſſiſtance from my ſtate. It has been viſited

ſited by many diſtinguiſhed foreigners; and I am deſirous that it ſhould be preſerved and maintained for the benefit of the ſciences. For this purpoſe I bequeath the ſum of 160,000 francs, to be raiſed on what I may with juſtice call my perſonal property. This ſum ſhall be placed in the exchequer of our domains, which ſhall pay intereſt for it at the rate of four per cent. per annum, without being obliged to reimburſe the capital. This intereſt ſhall be applied to the ſalary of the aſtronomer, and the current expences of the building and of inſtruments. Theſe inſtruments are an extraordinary and indiſpenſable charge; but this caſe will probably not often occur, and new inſtruments muſt be conſidered as effects of the inventory: the whole will conſequently remain to the ducal houſe, and will contribute not a little to its glory in the ſcientific world. I therefore recommend this obſervatory in the moſt expreſs manner to my heirs and ſucceſſors. I hope this requeſt will not be made in vain, ſince I expreſsly order by this will that no monument of any kind whatever may be erected to my memory: I requeſt only, that attention be paid to the maintenance of the obſervatory. This vanity is the more pardonable, as it will contribute to the advancement of uſeful knowledge and to the glory of my ſucceſſors."

In a codicil the Duke repeats: "I expreſsly forbid the erection of any monument to my memory, or of any monument or epitaph near or over my tomb."

Baron von Zach, who has introduced this will into his Journal, adds, "I can give this well grounded and poſitive aſſurance to the friends of the ſciences, that the deſire of the father will not only be fulfilled, but even exceeded, by his ſucceſſor, the preſent Duke Emilius Leopold Auguſtus, who has already given the moſt deciſive proofs of his love of the ſciences."

The father of our able aſtronomer Flaugergues expired at Viviers 3d Auguſt 1804. Antoine Flaugergues was born at the above place the 14th December 1724. His taſte for meteorological obſervations, the aſſiduity with which he proſecuted them for a period of nearly ſixty years, and the attention he paid to compare them with the lunar points, deſerve that we ſhould mention him in this place. He was profoundly converſant with antiquities, and was curious with reſpect to objects of natural hiſtory, of which he had formed a conſiderable collection. The modeſty of Flaugergues prevented the publication of ſeveral works on which he had long been engaged. As an amiable ſcholar, an upright magiſtrate, a tender huſband, and an affectionate father, he is univerſally regretted.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER *of* DR. FRANCIS PACCHIONI, PROFESSOR *of* PHILOSOPHY *in the* UNIVERSITY *of* PISA, *to* LAURENCE PIGNOTTI, HISTORIOGRAPHER *to the* KING, *containing an* ACCOUNT *of the* DISCOVERY *of the* COMPOSITION *of* MURIATIC ACID.

"TO you, my much-reſpected friend, both on account of the ſpontaneous impulſe of innate kindneſs with which you deigned to take ſo much care of my talents, ſuch as they are, as to receive me among the number of your pupils, and on account of your having paved the way for my obtaining that very chair which was filled by you for many years with ſo much applauſe and honour to our country, rather than to any other perſon, ſhall I give an account of a diſcovery which I have made and ſatisfactorily verified. But theſe are not the only reaſons by which my conduct is influenced. I wiſh, at the ſame time, to ſhew my gratitude towards you, and to give you a proof that I am endeavouring to render myſelf more worthy of your eſteem and friendſhip.

"It is perfectly known to you that ſince laſt year, on account of the premiums propoſed by that excellent general and philoſopher Bonaparte, emperor of the French, for the advancement of that new and fertile branch of experimental philoſophy diſcovered by the celebrated profeſſor of Bologna, Galvani, and afterwards wonderfully extended by the ſublime genius of Volta, I have contrived a great number of experiments, which I have performed with much care and almoſt completed. Theſe experiments have revealed to me many facts which I am collecting for a memoir to be preſented to the *Societa Italiana*, and have led me to a knowledge of the conſtituent elements of an acid which has hitherto proved refractory to all the efforts of chemiſtry. I ſpeak of the muriatic acid, hitherto tortured in vain with the electric-ſpark, caloric, and all the play of affinity. You are perfectly acquainted with the different and diſcordant opinions of the moſt recent and approved writers concerning the nature of this acid; ſome of them conſidering it as a ſimple combuſtible body, others as formed of an unknown baſe combined with

with oxygen; and laſtly, others as a ſimple ſubſtance naturally acid. But theſe opinions have not contributed to the advancement of ſcience, and are juſtly eſteemed as mere hypotheſes deſtitute of proof.

"Having, however, neglected theſe hypotheſes, and conſidered the means by which the diſcovery of the nature of this acid has been hitherto attempted, it appeared to me that one had not yet been tried, viz. the continued action of the pile of the celebrated Volta; and I ſuſpected that it might aſſiſt in leading me to diſcoveries which had hitherto eſcaped the reſearch of experimental philoſophers. As far as I can judge, my endeavours have been crowned with ſucceſs, and have furniſhed me with ſatisfactory evidence of the nature of the conſtituent principles of muriatic acid.

"The ſimplicity of the apparatus, and of the means adopted to attain my views, the care with which I have endeavoured to avoid every ſource of error, have I hope ſufficiently ſecured me againſt thoſe illuſions which frequently deceive young men ardent in the purſuit of ſcience, and even thoſe practiſed in the art of extorting from nature her ſecrets. Want of time prevents me from relating the ſeries of experiments by which I arrived at the diſcovery I have mentioned; but you may ſee it by peruſing the manuſcript of my memoir, which will be immediately publiſhed, to ſubmit my reſearches and their reſults to the judgment of the learned.—For the preſent I ſhall ſelect from the experiments and facts therein deſcribed thoſe which are deciſive, and which eſtabliſh in an evident manner the following truths:

"I. Muriatic acid is an oxide of hydrogen, and conſequently compoſed of hydrogen and oxygen.

"II. In the oxygenated muriatic acid, and therefore *a fortiori* in muriatic acid, there is a much leſs proportion of oxygen than in water.

"III. Hydrogen is ſuſceptible of very many and different degrees of oxidation, contrary to what is univerſally believed by pneumatic chemiſts, who aſſert that hydrogen is ſuſceptible only of one invariable degree of oxidation, that in which it forms water.

"Having at firſt examined the phenomenon of the decompoſition of water by the Galvanic pile, and having by accurate experiments aſcertained the true theory, I readily diſcovered a very ſimple and exact apparatus, in which I could diſtinctly perceive the changes which happen to water, which, from the continued action of the Galvanic pile, is continually loſing its oxygen at the ſurface of a wire of very pure gold immerſed in it.

"I therefore proceeded to examine theſe gradual changes of water thus loſing its oxygen, and I at laſt obſerved a very ſingular fact, which unequivocally indicated the formation of an acid. In other antecedent experiments I had examined the nature of the air obtained before arriving at this remarkable point, and I always found, by means of the eudiometer of Giobert, that it was very pure oxygen, as the reſiduum ſcarcely amounted to one-ſixtieth.

"Having thus examined the nature of the air formed in various experiments from the firſt moment of decompoſition until there were evident indications of the formation of an acid, I began to endeavour to determine in a more poſitive manner the exiſtence and nature of this acid.

"When the water, or, to ſpeak more accurately, the reſidual fluid, occupied about half the capacity of the receiver which at firſt contained the water, this reſidual fluid preſented the following characters:

"Its colour was an orange-yellow, more or leſs deep according as the bulk of the reſidual liquor was greater or leſs, and it reſembled in appearance a true ſolution of gold.

"From the inferior orifice of the veſſel, which was cloſed with a piece of taffety, and then with double bladder, there eſcaped a ſmell which was eaſily recogniſed to be that of oxygenated muriatic acid.

"The gold wire had in part loſt its metallic luſtre, and its ſurface appeared as if corroded by a ſolvent.

"The bit of taffety which had been in contact with the coloured fluid, in conſequence of its action, was eaſily torn, as is uſual with ſimilar bodies when half burnt (*ſemi-combuſto*).

"Around the edges of the veſſel, on the bladder, there was formed a deep purple ring, which ſurrounded a circular ſpace rendered entirely colourleſs or white.

"A drop of this fluid tinged the ſkin of the hand, after ſome hours, with a beautiful roſe-colour.

"Having obtained in various ſucceſſive experiments the ſame liquid, poſſeſſing conſtantly the ſame properties, I choſe that obtained in the laſt experiment to ſubject it to chemical examination. The very able chemiſt of this univerſity, Sig. Giuſeppe Branchi, had the goodneſs to enter

80

...r zealouſly into my views; and in his laboratory we eaſily proved,

"1. The exiſtence of a volatile acid by the white vapours which were formed by ammonia placed near it.

"2. That this acid was certainly oxygenated muriatic acid, ſince it formed in nitrate of ſilver a curdy precipitate, the *luna cornea* of the ancients, or the muriate of ſilver of the moderns. From theſe facts we may draw the following poſitive and undeniable reſults:

"1. Muriatic acid is an oxide of hydrogen, and is therefore compoſed of hydrogen and oxygen.

"2. Oxygenated muriatic acid, and of courſe muriatic acid, contains leſs oxygen than water does.

"3. Hydrogen has not one degree of oxygenation, but many. One of theſe conſtitutes water, another below it oxygenated muriatic acid, and below this there is another which conſtitutes muriatic acid.

"I ſhall mention the other degrees in another memoir, which will be publiſhed immediately.

"Theſe, my much eſteemed friend, are the deciſive facts and experiments, which exclude every doubt, and which confirm my fortunate conjectures. It is long ſince experimental philoſophy may be ſaid to have become a ſource of wonders. The tranſmutation of azote into nitrous acid, and of hydrogen into water, appears to me truly wonderful, and your genius will enable you readily to judge whether the ſame epithet may be applied to the metamorphoſis of water into the true ſolvent of gold and platina, into that volatile ſubſtance which attacks and neutralizes peſtilential miaſmata, and preſents ſo many reſources to philoſophy and the arts.

"After having thus diſcovered the elements of this refractory ſubſtance, I am engaged in determining their proportions by experiment and calculation.

"To me it appears that the origin and nature of muriatic acid being now known, there is no longer any myſtery in its formation, nor in that of the muriatic ſalts in the vaſt extent of the ocean. But theſe and other deductions will be explained by me in another place. They will have already occurred to you; and I ſhould exceed the limits of this letter if I were to enter further into the ſubject.

"With the moſt profound eſteem and ſincere attachment, I have the honour of ſubſcribing myſelf, &c. &c.

"FRANCIS PACCHIONI."

Piſa, May 9, 1805.

Contrary as the reſults announced in this intereſting communication are to analogy, there are ſome facts from which they receive at leaſt ſuch a degree of confirmation as to entitle them to the attention of every one zealous in the cultivation of ſcience. In 1801 Mr. Cruickſhank diſcovered that infuſion of litmus was reddened by the one end of the pile, and infuſion of Brazil-wood rendered purple by the other; but he ſuppoſed theſe effects to be owing to the formation of nitrous acid and ammonia; and only a few days before Profeſſor Pacchioni's letter was publiſhed at Piſa, the formation of muriatic acid by the Galvanic action was announced in London, in a letter from Mr. Peel, dated Cambridge, April 23, 1805.

We inſert a letter of Mr. Henry, of Manchester, on the ſame ſubject.

"SIR,

"The very important diſcovery announced by Mr. Peel, of Cambridge, has been lately confirmed by the evidence of Profeſſor Pacchioni, of Piſa, who, without any knowledge of the experiments made in this country, attained ſimilar reſults by the uſe of preciſely the ſame means. There is one conſiderable point of difference, however, between the Engliſh and the Italian chemiſt, viz. that by paſſing a continued current of the Galvanic fluid through water, Mr. Peel obtained muriate of ſoda; while Profeſſor Pacchioni, having employed an interrupted gold wire for the ſame purpoſe, produced muriate of gold. Theſe experiments cannot fail to have excited an ardent intereſt in the mind of every chemiſt in this country, and an anxious expectation of the iſſue of the proceſs in the hands of other experimentaliſts. For this reaſon I communicate to you the following account, though not perfectly concluſive, with a requeſt that you will ſuppreſs it if more ſatisfactory teſtimony ſhould reach you from any other quarter.

"The apparatus which I employed was ſuch as would occur to any perſon having the ſame object in view; viz. a glaſs tube 4½ inches long and 35 inches diameter, in which were ſecured, by means of corks, two ſlips of platina (cut from a piece which was given to me long ago by Mr. Tennant), with their extremities at a proper diſtance from each other. The water at the outſet amounted to two drachms, and was reduced by ſix days' expoſure to the current (in part probably by evaporation, though carefully covered with paſteboard) to a quantity which left half an inch of the tube unfilled. It had been

been moſt attentively purified, firſt by ſimple diſtillation, and again by a ſecond diſtillation, after the addition of nitrate of ſilver. At the cloſe of the experiment it was found to become opaleſcent in a few ſeconds by the mixture of nitrate of ſilver, and afterwards to undergo, when expoſed to the light, the uſual change of colour, indicating the preſence of muriatic acid. To aſcertain whether muriate of platina were preſent, I added a ſolution of muriate of ammonia to one portion, and to another carbonate of ſoda; but no precipitation enſued. This, however, might poſſibly be owing to the very dilute ſtate of the ſolution: and I was proceeding to reduce the remainder by evaporation, with the view to further experiments, when the whole was unfortunately loſt by accident.

"The repetition of this proceſs requires the careful obſervance of one precaution, which is extremely likely to be overlooked. The water employed muſt on no account come into contact with the fingers of the operator; for I have found that from the ſurface of the ſkin there is a conſtant and copious excretion of muriate of ſoda, with perhaps a little muriate of ammonia. Of this any one may be ſatisfied by obſerving the change effected by nitrate of ſilver on pure diſtilled water after being poured on the palm of the hand; and if a glaſs tube containing diſtilled water be frequently inverted in a cup of the ſame by means of the thumb or finger, the water will be found to be precipitated by nitrate of ſilver. Suſpecting that the corks might have furniſhed ſome muriatic ſalt, I added nitrate of ſilver to portions of pure water in which corks had been kept immerſed twenty-four hours; but inſtead of opaleſcence being produced, the colour of the liquid paſſed through ſucceſſive ſhades to that of Port-wine, and the tinging matter remained in ſolution, inſtead of ſettling to the bottom like muriate of ſilver. In future experiments on the ſyntheſis of muriatic acid it will therefore be expedient to employ an apparatus in which the water ſhall neither come into contact with the fingers nor with corks. For tranſmitting the metallic wires, perforated glaſs ſtoppers, one of which has an aperture large enough to allow the water to eſcape as the gaſes are generated, would anſwer the purpoſe ſufficiently. It is deſirable alſo that the water employed ſhould be well freed from air, and that the atmoſphere ſhould be excluded; for if muriatic acid be generated, it will otherwiſe remain to be proved that azote is not one of its components; and this preſumption is even confirmed by the extreme minuteneſs of the portion of muriatic acid which ſeemed to be produced in my experiment. If water contain all the elements of that acid, and nothing more be required to effect its tranſmutation than a change of their proportion, we might expect a conſiderable and unequivocal production of muriatic acid by the proceſs of Galvaniſm. Another circumſtance ſuggeſting the preſence of azote in this acid is, that on examining the liquor obtained by detonating impure hydrogen and oxygen gaſes in cloſe copper veſſels, Mr. Keir found that a ſmall quantity of muriatic acid accompanied the nitrous acid thus formed.—See Keir's Dictionary, p. 119.

"The precautions which I have ſuggeſted will not be thought trivial by any one who recollects that one of the moſt accurate and celebrated chemiſts of this or any other time* was miſled to a belief that he had effected the ſyntheſis of muriatic acid by a circumſtance which was neglected ſolely from its apparent inſignificance. The ſource of fallacy in the inſtance alluded to ſhews how unaccountably that acid may find its way into the ſubjects of our experiments, and introduce uncertainty into their reſults.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

"WILLIAM HENRY."

Manchester, July 23, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *and* CAUTIONS *reſpecting* EMIGRATION *to* AMERICA.

[*Continued from Vol.* 19, *p.* 548, *No.* 130.]

WE now come to the 3d head, or a conſideration of the truth of the aſſertion which has been made by many writers, that the New World holds out advantages not to be found in the old one.

When the Europeans firſt diſcovered the continent of North America, their eyes were ſaluted with an immenſe expanſe of waſte encumbered with trees. Beneath them were ſtagnant and fœtid ſwamps, for want of the hand and ſkill of man to

---

* Berthollet. The error aroſe from the employment of iron-filings contaminated with muriatic acid, from which it required repeated waſhing with diſtilled water to free them, and which was even preſent in them when freſh made for the purpoſe.—*Annales de Chimie*, xxxix. 15, 16.

open

open channels for the paſſage of the waters; a ſoil neither ſolid nor liquid; and marſhes covered with aquatic and noiſome plants, which ſerved only to nouriſh venemous inſects, whilſt they ſuppreſſed the growth of herbs fit for the uſe of man.—The green enamelled turf, which forms the beauty of the exterior and announces the fecundity of the interior of the earth, was no where to be ſeen. On the few ſpots which were unencumbered with wood the Indians had built towns, and cultivated maize in ſome, and others were covered with a tall wiry graſs, which the cattle would never touch when they could find the buds of trees, plants, and ſucculent herbs, which they preferred to it. Every thing denoted that the New World, the mountains excepted, had lain buried beneath the ſea for ages after the Old one.—Later experience has demonſtrated this point beyond all doubt. At a very little depth, from eighteen to twenty-five feet beneath the upper ſtratum, there is found a black ſaline ooze or mud, the ſmell of which ſufficiently diſcovers its origin.—The upper ſtrata are generally compoſed of maſſes of oceanic ſhells, which time has converted into calcareous ſtones, and in many parts beds of theſe ſhells are found in a continued extent of miles in their original undecompoſed ſtate. Theſe ſtrata, for above one hundred miles from the Atlantic ſhore, are covered with ſea-ſand intermixed with gravel, and mud waſhed down from the Alleghany mountains by the rains, and incruſted with the remains of decayed vegetation. In a word, nature ſeemed to have been in a ſtate of infancy, and to have required time to bring her works to perfection.—Theſe matters are all rendered facts by the authority of the American Philoſophical Tranſactions, and the reſearches of enlightened and veridical travellers, ſuch as Volney, &c. Nothing, therefore, but the extravagant avidity and credulity with which mankind receive the account of diſtant regions, could have ever made them believe that Nature, equal and invariable in all her operations, could have done more for a new than an old ſoil, eſpecially with the art and induſtry of man againſt her; and the amazing luxuriancy of America muſt be reſtricted to vallies where the ſoil has accumulated to a vaſt depth, and which are in very inconſiderable quantities relatively to the whole.—Even thoſe parts nouriſh only thoſe grains and herbs which nature has adapted to them, and not to thoſe of the Old Continent; for which reaſon the European agriculturiſt has every thing to learn over again, and experience will only convince him that his labour and expence have been unprofitable. Inſtead of a ſoil cultivated for ages, which he may improve at a certain coſt, and the replace of which may be aſcertained to a ſixpence in an acre, he muſt begin to dry up ſwamps, to open a paſſage for ſtagnant waters, to deſtroy rank weeds, to fell trees uſeleſs through their immenſe quantity, and finally to produce a new or cultivated nature. For want of hands or money he muſt do this laborious work himſelf, and he will find the life of an American farmer very different from that ſcene of eaſe, repoſe, and plenty, which its panegyriſts have chaunted forth, even though he ſhould be ſettled in the vicinity of the beſt market-town, and on the beſt cleared lands in the United States.

It ſhould ſeem that thoſe panegyriſts have known no more of it, and have treated it in the ſame manner as the ancient poets have ſung to us in the "Golden Age." They have painted it in the moſt ſeducing colours; but they have not known, or have omitted to tell us, of the daily cares and labours; they have handled the ſubject as poets and not as agriculturiſts, as theoriſts and not as practical obſervers: but if thoſe writers had themſelves followed the plough for days, expoſed to wind and rain; if they had mowed and ſtacked hay in the marſhes in the heat of a burning ſun, devoured by flies, and tormented by gnats and moſquitoes; if they had reaped the harveſts with their backs expoſed to the rays of the ſun, their face to the exhalations of the earth and dropping perſpiration, they would have known, that, if by chance the American farmer gathers roſes, it is only in the midſt of thorns. They have not ſung thoſe ſudden froſts which at the beginning of ſummer deſtroy in a ſingle night all hopes of fruit, apples, and cyder; thoſe electric ſtorms which in the midſt of the burning heat of the dog-days overwhelm him with winter's hail, and ſcarcely leave him ſtraw when he expected grain. They omit thoſe guſts which come accompanied with torrents of rain, and waſh his ſeed out of the looſe ſoil; and thoſe flocks of birds which live at the farmer's expence, and pick out of the earth thoſe ſeeds which have eſcaped being waſhed away. They do not mention thoſe circumſtances, becauſe they have never experienced, or wiſhed to conceal, them. But theſe are very far from being the whole of the diſadvantages attending the American farmer.

mer. There are, beſides, ſwarms of inſects, ſo various, voracious, and deſtructive, that they ſeem to riſe only to multiply, to injure vegetation, and to die.—In warm and moiſt years their fecundity is inconceivable and their numbers incalculable. The inſtinct of ſome leads them to gnaw the bark of trees, others prey upon the leaves, and others again upon the buds. There is nothing ſown or planted which has not its enemy; and that nothing may be exempted from their ravages, the inſects of autumn devour the fruit whoſe buds have eſcaped the voracity of their predeceſſors. They ſay nothing of thoſe worms which attack the ſtalks of the Indian corn, nor of thoſe Heſſian flies* which kill theſe plants by arreſting their ſap for their own nutriment, nor of thoſe ſwarms of caterpillars, which, like a devaſtating conflagration, lay waſte his orchards and woods, and in the midſt of ſummer create the gloomy nakedneſs of winter. They have totally overlooked all thoſe enemies, ſo formidable in power though ſo contemptible in ſize. They forget that the years have no ſpring, nor even a ſummer and winter of regular duration; and that when to the ravages of ſo many inſects are added the irregularity and inclemency of the ſeaſons, the farmer ſuſtains annually conſiderable loſſes, and his only conſolation, hope for better luck next ſeaſon, very often proves deluſive. They paſs over that it is dangerous to aim at making improvements, becauſe, from the paucity of hands, and the little dependence which can be placed even on thoſe who will work, there is no ſaying when they will be finiſhed, and the only certainty is, that of an enormous expence in proportion to the labour done. They do not ſay that the American farmer is afraid to raiſe larger crops than he and his family can conſume, leſt he ſhould get no market for them, or becauſe he is too far diſtant from any; and that if he does ſell his ſuperfluous produce, he is certain of getting no money, but only goods in exchange, which are commonly Weſt-India or European articles of luxury, which in his ſituation he had better never know the uſe of.—They omit that the crops in the ground are often loſt by the ſudden tranſition from winter to ſummer, without any interval of ſpring, for want of hands; and that if labourers could be hired, the crops will not pay the expence. They have not told us that ſalt-pork or fiſh with Indian bread was their only food, and milk or water their moſt common drink, for cyder is by no means in general uſe.

Yet all theſe diſadvantages are deplored by the American farmers, although they deem them common to every other country, and are ſo very apparent, that it muſt be wilful negligence to paſs them over *ſub ſilentio*, or groſs perverſion to have repreſented them as not exiſting.—Whether you view his crops, or make inquiries of the American farmer, you will ſee or hear of thoſe enemies at every ſtep; and as it would be ridiculous to attempt to draw any parallel between his ſituation and that of an European, particularly an Engliſh, farmer, I ſhall proceed to ſhew what productions thrive in the United States and what do not.

The United States are evidently a planting country, and not one adapted to tillage. Nature has ſufficiently pointed out this fact by producing ſpontaneouſly tobacco, rice, indigo, cotton, and maize or Indian corn, the ſtaple commodity of American food, and by denying to them great crops of wheat, barley, oats, &c. which are its repreſentative in the Old Continent. Wheat delights in a ſtiff ſoil which will ſhelter its roots from the ardent rays of the ſun, and the ſoil of the United States is light, looſe, and ſo permeable, that brooks, creeks, and even rivers, have diſappeared. Wheat, therefore, and every other grain which requires a ſtiff ſoil, will not thrive there; but Indian corn, which is a ſtrong plant, growing on a ſtem of from ten to fifteen feet in height, demands a looſe ſoil which will freely admit thoſe rays to penetrate to its root. This aſtoniſhingly productive plant affords nutriment to both man and beaſt, and is the ſtaff of the United States. For want of a due contexture of the ſoil theſe ſtates are by no means a graſs country, but nature has provided againſt every exigency—

* The inhabitants of Long-Iſland, during the revolutionary war, having perceived that an inſect till then unknown deſtroyed their crops of corn in the neighbourhood of the Heſſian camp, called it the Heſſian-fly. So ſoon as the ſtalk and the ear are formed, this inſect bores the upper and lower parts of the firſt joint, and depoſits its little eggs in the aperture. When the young ones are blown, they intercept the ſap and feed on it, which generally occaſions the death of the plant.—From Long-Iſland this inſect has ſpread over ſeveral ſtates, and, as it advances weſtward, it leaves entirely the places it has before ravaged. It is abſurd to ſuppoſe that this inſect was brought from Europe, the whole natural hiſtory of which has none of a ſimilar ſpecies.

The blades of the Indian corn plant furniſh all the winter-fodder for the cattle, and the woods preſent them with their buds, ſhoots, plants, and herbs, in the ſummer. Were it not for this remarkable production of maize, which thrives in a ſoil repugnant to all other grains, the United States could not ſubſiſt its preſent population.*

It may be aſked here, how the United States, which export ſo much wheaten-flour, can be ſaid to be unfavourable to the growth of wheat? I anſwer, that the Americans export all they grow, becauſe either from habit they prefer and uſe only that of Indian corn, or becauſe wheat, which is ſure of a foreign market, is the ſame to the American as caſh, of which they have a very ſmall ſtock; beſides, were the quantities of wheat grown in the United States compared with their extent and the population, nine-tenths of whom are agriculturiſts, it would appear very inconſiderable indeed. A further proof that wheat does not thrive is, that they have not ſtraw enough to litter their cattle; and the quantity of ſtraw upon the largeſt cultivated eſtate in the United States will not afford enough of it to manure half an acre of garden-ground; and this want of manure is one reaſon why the lands will not recover their vigour in a century after they have been thoroughly impoveriſhed by the cultivation of tobacco. Indian corn, therefore, which requires very little manure, becauſe leſs than a ſhovel-full will do for a ſingle plant, and there are only a thouſand or twelve hundred to an acre, furniſhes all the bread uſed in the United States, except in the cities, where the conſumption of wheat flour is too inconſiderable to deſerve notice, and, with ſalted pork, many of them eat nothing elſe during the whole year, unleſs they ſhould happen to be in a ſituation proper for hunting or fiſhing, and even then theſe are employments to which they can very ſeldom ſpare that time which the cultivation of their lands require. It is uſual indeed to ſee a man go out with his rifle in one hand and his axe in the other, ſo that he may either cut down trees or ſhoot game if any come in his way; but in the interior of the country I never heard hunting looked upon as a diverſion, but as a laborious exerciſe, and ſo expenſive are the articles of powder and ſhot, that they would think a deer bought at a high price if they ſhould not happen to kill it at the firſt ſhot.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

* In the year 1791 the population of the United States was aſcertained from official ſtatements to be nearly 4,000,000 of ſouls; and in 1792, in a ſtatement of their exports for that year, as made out by Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq. then Secretary of State, the whole of the bread-grains, meals, and bread, exported, amounted to 7,649,887 dollars, which, at the average of that article, would have given a buſhel of flour to each perſon and no more.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK.

[*Continued from p. 215 of our laſt Number.*]

Τίς δὲ βίος, τί δὲ τερπνὸν ἄτερ χρυσέης Ἀφροδίτης;
Τεθνάιην, ὅτι μοι μηκέτι ταῦτα μέλοι.

MIMNERM.

Monet ætatis ſpecie, dum floreat, uti;
Contemni ſpinam cum cecidêre roſæ.

OVID *Faſt.*

THAT claſs of poems on which I now propoſe to enter, affords, perhaps, leſs of variety than may be expected from a ſubject ſo fertile and ſo univerſal as that of love. But the greateſt number of thoſe which are to be introduced in this place are either in celebration of perſonal charms, or deſcriptive of the mere paſſion of love, without any or very little mixture of thoſe peculiar elegances and thoſe refined ſentiments, the produce of modern notions and modern manners, and which may be perhaps entirely attributed to that ſingular ſyſtem of gallantry introduced among us by the pure and elevated doctrines of our Gothic chivalry. This ſpirit was unknown to the Greeks; and both the nature of the paſſion which they felt and the poetry which that paſſion inſpired may perhaps bear a cloſer compariſon to Aſiatic luxury than to European delicacy and refinement.

"Can you ſuppoſe (ſays the tragedian Amphis) or will any one ever perſuade me that there has exiſted a man whom the elegant mind alone of his miſtreſs has attracted and not the charms of her perſon?"

Yet nature is the ſame in all ages and countries. By its firſt great law beauty is every where felt and acknowledged as the ſtrongeſt attraction, the moſt irreſiſtible impulſe of our deſires and affections; and hence it is that many of thoſe ſongs and lighter amatory effuſions both of our own and other countries which are moſt univerſally known and admired, have their originals, or at leaſt their ſtrong reſemblances,

ſemblances, among the early poems of the Greeks. A ſoft air of voluptuouſneſs, an engaging detail of deſcription, a kind of eaſtern fragrance which pervades the latter, is in general changed among us for more elegance in the turns of expreſſion, a greater mixture of ſentiment, and a juſter ſenſe of the delicacy and reſpect due to the delightful objects of our praiſe; but the ground-work remains unaltered, as the paſſion which forms it is every where the ſame. It is evident that I am here ſpeaking of thoſe among our modern poets whoſe reputation is eſtabliſhed, and who have fixed the ſtandard of our national taſte. There is a later race of writers of amorous poetry to whom theſe obſervations in no reſpect apply. More voluptuous than the moſt voluptuous of the Grecian bards, they contrive to render themſelves as diſguſting as they are immoral, by the extreme viciouſneſs of their ſtyle and the undiſguiſed libertiniſm of the images they preſent. More abſurdly refined than the moſt refined of our own poets, unnatural ſentiment uſurps the place of real paſſion; and by trying at every turn to impreſs their readers with ideas of their exceſſive ſenſibility, they ſoon convince them that they in fact have no feeling, unleſs it be in the coarſeſt and moſt brutal of all gratifications.

The manners and cuſtoms of the ancient Greeks were ſuch as neceſſarily form the ſtyle of their amorous poetry. After Cecrops had introduced the ordinances of marriage among them, the ſyſtem of polygamy as well as of concubinage appears to have been very prevalent, though the former was probably early diſcountenanced; for we find that Agamemnon, immediately after the ſiege of Troy, having, contrary to the cuſtom of his country, and in imitation of the conſtant habits of the Aſiatics, married Caſſandra, the daughter of Priam, that action was one of the chief cauſes of the conſpiracy which was formed againſt him by Clytemneſtra, his firſt wife, and which involved the unfortunate bride in the maſſacre that enſued. Many ages after, however, Socrates himſelf had two wives at one time, the notorious Xanthippe, and Myrto, the great-grand-daughter of Ariſtides; and Philip, King of Macedon, is ſaid to have taken a new ſpouſe in every town that he ſubdued or country that he conquered, from motives of policy, to render his new ſubjects more ſubmiſſive to the yoke of his government. Concubinage, however, was never much diſcouraged even by their philoſophers and lawgivers. Solon authoriſed courteſans for the ſtate. When Xerxes invaded Greece, the courteſans (who were already a claſs in high eſtimation at Corinth) crowded to the Temple of Venus, the tutelar deity of that place; and even Simonides aſcribes to their prayers the providence that was afterwards ſo ſignally exerted in reſcuing Greece from ſlavery. Aſpaſia, the miſtreſs of Pericles, publicly aſſiſted him in the affairs of the government, and is recorded to have been the immediate cauſe of the Peloponneſian war, by inſtigating him to avenge on the Megarenſians the inſult they had offered her by carrying away ſome female ſlaves whom ſhe loved. We have an epigram of Plato's in honour of Archæanaſſa of Colophon, with whom he was deſperately in love. Periander, Epaminondas, Iſocrates, Ariſtotle, come in for their ſhare of amorous anecdotes. The ſtatue of Phryne was placed between thoſe of Archidamus and Philip, Kings of Macedon, at Delphi.

Mother of warm deſires and amorous grace!
With new delights Theore's ſoul engage,
That ſhe may leave the youthful, ſtrong embrace,
For the ripe ſenſe and vigorous mind of age!

Such is the addreſs of Sophocles to Venus when he was a very old man; yet even then he had not arrived at the period of his amours, but actually died while in purſuit of another miſtreſs, Archippe.

Since ſo general a licentiouſneſs prevailed throughout the nations of Greece, we ſhall hardly wonder at the romantic legend of Hermeſianax of Colophon, who relates that Homer compoſed his Odyſſey for love of Penelope; or if we ſmile at its abſurdity, we muſt recollect that, actuated by the ſame ſpirit, our own old romance-writers make two amorous knights out of Hercules and Theſeus; and that by the magical wand of the French trag-dians, the Horatii, the Scipios, and the Marii, are metamorphoſed into a company of whining gallants, to the completion of whoſe characters nothing is wanting but powdered wigs, ſtiff ſtays, and embroidered ruffles.

Many of the ancient philoſophers approved of love and amorous incitements as the beſt cure for melancholy; and that which others approved, Epicurus practiſed. A ſtory of him, which is ſaid to have excited the ſtrong cenſures of Cicero, is told by old Burton in the following quaint manner. "When a fad and ſick patient was brought unto him to be cured, he laid him on a down-bed, crowned him with a

garland of ſweet-ſmelling flowers, in a fair perfumed cloſet delicately ſet out; and after a potion or two of good drink which he adminiſtered, he brought in a beautiful young wench that could play upon a lute, ſing, dance," &c.

The amazing influence of the courteſans of Greece over the wiſeſt and greateſt men among them is ſtrikingly exemplified in the well-known ſtories of Laïs and Phryne, and other celebrated women of that deſcription. It is well expreſſed in the following verſes on the firſt of them.

Τῆς δὲ πόθ' ἡ μεγάλαυχος.

Greece, once the nurſe of generous hearts,
Miſtreſs of nations, queen of arts,
No longer great, no longer free,
Yields to a willing ſlavery.
A Girl of Corinth holds the chain
Which circled once th' Ionian Main.

There are ſeveral epigrams reſpecting this extraordinary woman in the Anthologia. I cannot avoid mentioning one more, as it has given riſe to two very well-known epigrams of Auſonius, and to the ſtill more ſpirited imitation of our Engliſh Prior.

Venus, take my votive glaſs;
Since I am not what I was,
What from this day I ſhall be,
Venus, let me never ſee.

The original is, more literally, as follows:

Ἡ σεβαρον γελασασα καθ' Ἑλλαδα.

I who, erewhile, in fame and beauty proud,
Before my lattice drew an amorous crowd,
Laïs the fair! my hateful glaſs reſign,
An off'ring, heav'nly Venus! at thy ſhrine.
For what I am 'tis piteous to behold,
And Time has ruin'd what I was of old.

Some of theſe courteſans have given illuſtrious examples of affection and conſtancy. Such was Myrine the Samian, who remained faithful to Demetrius (the laſt of Alexander's ſucceſſors in the throne of Syria) through every change of fortune till death. The miſtreſs of Alcibiades accompanied him into baniſhment, followed him in his perilous flight, revenged his unhappy fate, and with her own hands erected for him a monument in the foreign and hoſtile country where he periſhed. Leæna, the worthy companion of Harmodius, being put to the torture by Hippias to make her diſcover what ſhe knew of the conſpiracy, expired on the rack without once opening her mouth.

Gnathæna is highly celebrated by Athenæus for the livelineſs of her wit and the keenneſs of her ſatire. Among a number of anecdotes collected by him, the humour of which has evaporated or become unintelligible to us through age, a few are told which ſeem to ſupport the character he aſſigns her. Diphylus, the comic poet, having behaved himſelf indecorouſly at ſome public feſtival, was huſtled out of the aſſembly and carried off his legs by the crowd. From thence he repaired to the houſe of this lady, his miſtreſs, and there (according to the Athenian cuſtom) aſked for water to waſh his feet; on which ſhe ſaid, with a well-affected aſtoniſhment, "You did not come here on your feet; how then can they want waſhing?" An avaricious lover of her's once brought her a very ſmall caſk of wine, the virtues of which he loudly praiſed, particularly its great age: "I ſee it muſt be very old (ſays ſhe) for it is almoſt dwindled to nothing."

The ſhortneſs of life is an argument continually in the mouths of the ancient poets for the purpoſe of recommending the enjoyment of it while it laſts. It has been the theme for many of the moſt allurring and many of the moſt affecting productions of the Muſe, equally indulged by the gay and the ſerious, by the voluptuous Anacreon and by the tender and moral Horace. It was adopted by the philoſophers as well as poets of antiquity, and the melancholy ſtrains of Mimnermus were not more dictated by a poetical fancy than by the operations of reflection and reaſon on the prevailing opinions of the time.

Πῖνε καὶ εὐφραίνου.

Drink and rejoice! what comes to-morrow,
Or what the future can beſtow
Of pain or pleaſure, joy or ſorrow,
Men are not wiſe enough to know.

O bid farewel to care and labour,
Enjoy your life while yet you may,
Impart your bleſſings to your neighbour,
And give your hours to frolic play.

Life is not life, if free from paſſion,
From the ſoft tranſports love can give:
Indulge your amorous inclination;
Then life is worth the pains to live.

But, if you paſs the ſhort-liv'd pleaſure,
And leave the luſcious draught unknown,
Another claims your ſlighted treaſure,
And you have nothing of your own.

Herodotus gives a memorable practical example of the doctrine to which I am alluding in Mycerinus, King of Egypt, who being warned by an oracle that he had but a ſhort time to live, immediately ordered his palace to be illuminated from top to bottom with the blaze of torches,

and from that moment lived (as much as poſſible) every hour of his time in feſtivity, turning night into day, and giving up his whole ſoul to the full indulgence of his ſenſes.*

But when applied to love, this argument has double force. "Life is ſhort (the lover may ſay), but ſhort as it is, the period allotted to the duration of beauty and vigour, of the inclination and the power of enjoyment, is but a ſmall portion even of that confined ſpace of time.

Gather therefore the roſe while yet is time,
(For ſoon comes age that will her pride deflow'r)
Gather the roſe of love while yet is time,
While loving thou may'ſt loved be with equal crime. SPENSER.

So the Greek poet addreſſes the miſtreſs whoſe cruel repulſe he has experienced.

Φείδη παρθενίης.

Still glorying in thy virgin-flow'r?
Yet in the gloomy ſhades of hell
No lovers will adorn thy bow'r—
Love's pleaſures with the living dwell.
Virgin! we ſhall be duſt alone
On the ſad ſhore of Acheron.

Venus, in an ancient gem, is repreſented with a wreath of roſes in her hand, to indicate the ſhort duration of amorous pleaſures; and thus in effect the very ſame emblem has been made uſe of in ſeveral beautiful epigrams. The firſt I ſhall preſent is very ſhort, but moſt exquiſite in point of tenderneſs, juſtneſs of thought, and elegance of expreſſion.

Τὸ ῥόδον ἀκμάζει ἑαυτὸν χρόνον· ἢν δὲ παρέλθῃ
Ζητῶν εὑρήσεις ἐ ῥόδον ἀλλὰ βάτον.

Remember, Love, the fragrant flow'r
Deſign'd for thee at peep of morn.
Returning both at evening hour,
We ſought a roſe, but found a thorn.

In the next the thought is more dilated and combined with a circumſtance often ſince taken advantage of, the preſent of a chaplet of flowers. Prior's elegant and well-known poem of the Garland was I believe formed on this very model.

Πέμπω σοι Ῥοδόκλεια. RUFINUS.

This garland, intertwin'd with fragrant flow'rs,
Pluck'd by my hand, to thee, my Love, I ſend.
The lillies here with op'ning roſes blend;
Th' anemone, beſprent with April-ſhow'rs;
The ſoft Narciſſus; Violet, that pours
From every purple leaf the glad perfume;
And, while upon thy ſweeter breaſt they bloom,
Yield to the power of love thy paſſing hours;
For thou, like theſe, muſt fade at nature's general doom.

Upon the ſame principle, and very ſimilar in the execution, allowing for a greater mixture of fancy and ſentiment, ſuch as we have been led to expect from the reaſons I have before ſtated, is our Waller's beautiful Addreſs to the Roſe. It is ſo applicable to the preſent ſubject that I cannot deſiſt from inſerting ſome of the lines in this place.

Go, lovely Roſe!
Tell her that waſtes her time and me,
That now ſhe knows,
When I reſemble her to thee,
How ſweet and fair ſhe ſeems to be, &c.

It concludes thus,

Then die! that ſhe
The common fate of all things rare
May read in thee:—
How ſmall a part of time they ſhare
That are ſo wond'rous ſweet and fair.

The old Provençal poets availed themſelves often of the ſame ſimile. Peter d'Auvergne ſends a nightingale to the bower of his beautiful Clairette, inſtructing the bird to pour out his paſſionate complaints in her ear. The ſong thus introduced is attended by ſeveral romantic and pictureſque circumſtances; but it concludes in the very ſtyle of our Grecian bards: "Why do you pauſe? Embrace love when it is offered! Seize the happy moment! It is a flower that ſwiftly fades away."

But the ancient poets were not always quite ſo tender or polite to the cold-hearted fair ones whoſe barbarity they deplored. The ſame argument carried a little further we find to degenerate into abuſe; and though the amorous minſtrels of Greece did not often extend their triumphs over thoſe cruel tyrants whoſe hearts had begun to ſoften juſt at the ſeaſon when they were no longer to be prized, to quite the extent that Horace has done in his "Audivêre, Lyce, Dî mea vota," yet they did not fail to diſplay their exultation when occaſion offered. The following reproofs, though a little leſs uncivil, are on the ſame model with the ode of Horace: they are both by Rufinus.

* Καὶ εἰς τὰ ἔλεα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἄλση νεμόμενον, ἵνα μὴ ὅπως πύθοιτο ἡδυπάθεια εἶναι μεθύσκεσθαι.

'Ουκ

Οὐκ ἔλεγον Προδίκη γειράσκομεν.

Did I not warn thee, Roſaline, that Time
Would ſoon divide thee from the youthful throng,
Feed on the damaſk of thy blooming prime,
And ſcatter wrinkles as he paſs'd along ?
The hour is come ; for who with amorous ſong
Now woos thy ſmile or celebrates thy bloom ?
See from thy preſence how the gay and young
Retiring turn, and ſhrink as from a tomb.

Τῦφε Ῥοδόπη τὸν κάλλει.

Cold Rhodope, of beauty vain, replies,
Whene'er I greet her, with diſdainful eyes.
The wreathe I wove, and on her door-poſt bound,
Enraged ſhe tore, and ſcatter'd on the ground.
Remorſeleſs Age, and wrinkles, to my aid,
Fly, ſwiftly fly, and Rhodope perſuade !

Add to theſe the following lively ſally of Nicarchus, who appears to have been jilted, and to have taken the method uſually practiſed by deſpiſed poets of avenging himſelf.

Ἤκμασε Νίκιον.

Of beauty Lydia may have boaſted
With reaſon in her prime,
Perhaps by all the young was toaſted
Who liv'd in Noah's time.

But now her days of love are over,
Of ogling and of ſighing,
'Twere wiſe no more to ſeek a lover,
But think at laſt of dying.

From the cruel fair themſelves it is but natural to expect that the abuſe of the poet would be transferred to the god who cauſed his diſquiet. Hence he is born on rocks, nouriſhed by lioneſſes, and reproached as a coward for entering the liſts with mortals.

Ἔχθαιρω τον Ἔρωτα.

I hate thee, Love ! On tygers try
The terrors of thy archery ;
A mortal I, and thou divine—
What mighty victory is thine ?
The quiet of my heart is loſt ;
But thou ſhould'ſt rather bluſh than boaſt.

The ancients had certainly no ideas of any compoſition approaching to the form of the modern romance. The firſt regular tale which was formed on the ſubject of love is, I believe, acknowledged to be that of Theagenes and Chariclea, written by a Chriſtian biſhop, Heliodorus. Yet their popular traditions were probably as full of amarous incidents as thoſe of any modern nation ; and tales of cruel nymphs and "deſpis'd love" were as frequently recorded by the Grecian as by the Britiſh peaſants. Even the roughest and moſt uncouth of men were repreſented as ſubdued by the power of love, and ſuffering thoſe tortures which are uſually conſidered as the lot of ſofter and more refined ſpirits alone. We are ſickened with the ſameneſs of imagery accompanying the pictures of love-ſick ſhepherds and complaining boys, and turn from them with wonder and awe to the gloomy figure of the fierce and gigantic Cyclops pouring out to the wild rocks and caverns of his native Ætna the deep groans and lamentations of a ſavage love.

Αὐταὶ ἐγὼν ἔασυμαι ἐμὰν ὀδὸν. Bion.

Yet will I go beſide the ſounding main,
And to yon ſolitary crags complain ;
And, onward ſorrowing by the ſandy ſhore,
The ſcorn of Galatæa's brow deplore :
But ſweeteſt Hope ſhall ever fill my heart,
Nor with my lateſt, feebleſt age depart.

The ludicrous introduction of the fictitious nymph Echo, with her courteous replies to the queſtions of deſpairing ſwains, is of very ancient fabrication, and ſuits well with the groteſque image of the ſylvan deity. It is thus that Pauradas repreſents a converſation between the nymph and the god :

PAN.—Echo, attend the humble ſuit I move !—
ECHO. move !
What makes Coriſca render ſcorn for love ?—
Her love.
What, gentle Echo, may Coriſca bribe ?—
A bribe.
Wilt thou to her my painful toil deſcribe ?—
I'll deſcribe.
I ſeek occaſion—but ſhe flies me ſtill—
Be ſtill.
And can you promiſe that ſhe'll grant my will ?
I will.

The following ſtory in Pauſanias is as romantic in its circumſtances, and, if worked-up in the paſtoral ſtyle of the writers of later days, might make as intereſting an Arcadian drama as the Aminta of Taſſo or the Paſtor Fido of Guarini.

Among the prieſts of Bacchus, while the city of Calydon yet ſtood, was one named Coræſus, who loved the beautiful virgin Callirhoe with the moſt ardent paſſion. He long wooed her with unremitting perſeverance ; he employed every art of perſuaſion, he exhauſted every effort of fancy, to win her heart ; but the more violent his attachment grew, the more averſe was ſhe to liſten to his prayers ; and the more earneſt the ſolicitations he uſed, the more cruel and determined was her repulſe. In vain did he purſue her

day

day and night like a ſhadow. In vain did he renew every art that had failed him before. His prayers, his tears, his purſuit, all were in vain. At length he poured out his ſoul in prayer to the deity whom he ſerved to turn the heart of his cruel tyrant, to make her at length feel the force of his paſſion, and ſee the barbarity of her own neglect. The God heard him, and to grant the requeſt of his beloved ſervant did all that Bacchus could do. The people of Calydon were ſuddenly ſeized with an epidemic phrenzy which raged among them, and reſembled in its effects the moſt violent paroxyſms of drunkenneſs. Numbers periſhed daily in raving-fits. No cure could be found for the diſeaſe, which increaſed continually both in violence and extent. In this extremity, ſuch among the citizens as yet retained the uſe of their reaſon conſulted the oracle by means of their holy doves which they kept in their temple, and which were the conſtant meſſengers between them and the divinity. The winged ambaſſadors began their journey through the air, nor reſted till they perched on the tall oaks of Dodona. They delivered faithfully the object of their miſſion, and ſoon returned to Calydon with the anſwer of Jove, which required that a noble virgin ſhould be ſacrificed to appeaſe the offended deities. The loveliеſt maids of the city were aſſembled in the temple, and the fatal lot fell on the loveliеſt of them all, the cruel Callirhoe. The appointed day arrived. The devoted victim was led before the altar of Bacchus. As yet it was unknown to all but thoſe in whoſe preſence the lots had been caſt who was the unhappy virgin deſtined to propitiate the offended Heavens. It fell to the lot of Coroeſus to immolate the victim; but when he approached the altar, a ſudden trembling ſeized on all his frame; he haſtily tore off the white veil which yet concealed the face of his Callirhoe. But the die was caſt, and what had been done was now irrevocable. He lifted the fatal knife to ſtrike, but found it impoſſible to execute his purpoſe. At length with one deſperate effort he plunged it, not into the boſom of his Callirhoe, but his own, and died inſtantly at the feet of her he loved. His tragical end produced the effect which all the exertions of his life had failed to accompliſh. The heart of the virgin was turned, and the object of the God being accompliſhed, his anger ceaſed. But Callirhoe did not long ſurvive her unhappy lover; ſhe fell into a deep melancholy for his death, and thence into madneſs, and ſoon afterwards drowned herſelf in a neighbouring ſpring, which received its name from her.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

GLEANINGS *in* NATURAL HISTORY.

No. III.

THE RING-OUZEL.

THIS bird uſually frequents only rocky and mountainous countries, but it has been known to breed in buſhes on the ſides of a tolerably ſteep valley, betwixt Cliſton and Marſton, in Northamptonſhire. Morton, the hiſtorian of that county, mentions having ſhot one of the male birds in the month of April, 1710. On examination of its gizzard, he found that it contained the wings and ſhells of beetles, and ſeveral round ſeeds. The ring-ouzel has a chattering note, not much unlike that of a field-fare. In October, 1710, a hen of this ſpecies was ſhot at the top of Flitwell grounds, by Arlington field ſide. The hen was without that ring round its neck which diſtinguiſhed the cock, and from which the bird has its name.—*Morton's Hiſtory of Northamptonſhire*, p. 425.

THE CARRION VULTURE.

Vultur aur. of Linnæus.

Theſe birds (ſays Dampier) are quick enough to diſcover their prey. For when we hunt in woods and ſavannahs, as ſoon as we have killled a beaſt, they will immediately flock to us from all parts, and in leſs than an hour's time there will ſometimes be two or three hundred, though at firſt there was not one to be ſeen. I have ſometimes admired from whence ſo many could ſo ſuddenly come, for we never ſee above two or three at a place, before they aſſembled to feed on a carcaſe.—*Dampier's Voyage to Campeachy*, p. 67.

THE HEN-HARRIER.

Hen-harriers breed annually on the Cheviot hills, in Northumberland, and on the ſhady precipices under the Roman wall, by Crag lake, in the ſame county. This and the ring-tail are certainly the ſame bird, though they are ſeldom to be ſeen together except in the breeding ſeaſon. The male, when any perſon approaches the neſt whilſt the hen is with her eggs or young, flies about apparently in great anxiety, and utters a harſh and ſingular kind of note. The female lays four eggs in the receſſes of the ſteepeſt precipices by lakes; and on the ground, among heath, on the Cheviot hills. The young ones, when

when ſurpriſed in the neſt, after they have attained ſome ſtrength, make a bold defence, by throwing themſelves on their backs, and exerting their ſharp beak and talons againſt the hand of the invader.

Theſe harriers commit great havoc amongſt wild ducks and other water fowl, that breed in the lakes and mountain rivulets of Northumberland. They alſo deſtroy great quantities of game; and in the ſpring of the year often pounce upon and devour chickens and other young poultry.—*Wallis's Natural Hiſtory of Northumberland,* vol. i, p. 311.

THE CROW.

Crows build in prodigious numbers in Finmark and other parts of Norway, although they are very uncommon birds in Sweden. They generally take their flight in large flocks along the ſea-ſhore. Theſe birds, through cold and hunger, become very tame in winter; and at that ſeaſon hover about the tents of the Laplanders, and ſometimes even venture to come into them, and pick up any fragments of proviſion that happen to be within their reach.

THE CARDINAL GROSBEAK.

Loxia Cardinalis of Linnæus.

Theſe birds are great enemies to the different ſpecies of bees, frequently lying in wait for, and devouring them in great numbers, which, in ſpite of their ſtings, they do without any injury to themſelves. Profeſſor Kalm fed a ſmall bird of this ſpecies in a cage for five months, with maize and buck-wheat. By its ſong it attracted others of its ſpecies to the court-yard, and after maize had been put on the ground under the window where it was kept, the others came there every day to get their food: on theſe occaſions it was very eaſy to catch them by means of traps. Some of the birds, eſpecially the old ones, both cocks and hens, died when put into cages. But thoſe which could endure the confinement, and became docile, ſoon began to ſing with great ſweetneſs. Their note very much reſembles that of the European nightingale, and on account of this agreeable ſong they have frequently been ſent in cages in great quantities to London. They have ſuch ſtrength in their bills, that when laid hold of with the hand, they often pinch ſo hard as to bring blood. In ſpring they ſit warbling on the tops of the higheſt trees in the woods, in the morning. But in their cages they remain quite ſtill for about an hour; the next hour they hop up and down ſinging, and ſo they go on alternately nearly through the whole day.—*Kalm's Travels in North America,* vol. ii. p. 71.

MUSK BEETLE.

Cerambyx moſchatus of Linnæus.

On holding one of theſe inſects to my noſe to ſmell at it, the little animal diſcharged into my eye a liquid which had a very powerful muſky ſcent, and which occaſioned conſiderable pain for ſome minutes. This property of diſcharging a fluid againſt any object that offends it, was no doubt intended by nature as a means of defence to the creature againſt its enemies, both of its own and other claſſes.

STAG BEETLE.

Lucanus cervus of Linnæus.

The ſtag-beetle flies abroad in the evenings, but always conceals itſelf during the day in old elm ſtumps and roots, on the leaves of which tree it feeds. I have frequently found the heads of theſe inſects, ſometimes to the number of ten or twelve together, perfectly alive, but the trunks and abdomens were no where to be found; and occaſionally I have found the head and trunk together, the abdomen only being wanting. How theſe heads and trunks came to be left alive, and the abdomens carried away, I could never ſatisfactorily diſcover; but from what I have often obſerved of the manners of theſe inſects, I can almoſt ſuppoſe it is done in their battles with each other. They are very fierce creatures when provoked, and eaſily able, by means of their powerful jaws, to bite each other aſunder. But, in this caſe, what can become of the abdomens? I never found theſe ſeparate, and the inſects do not devour each other, at leaſt their mouths do not appear to be formed for ſuch kind of food; and they have been obſerved in the act of eating vegetable food. If the ſeparation of their bodies was occaſioned by any bird that fed on them (and I have ſeen the ſpotted fly-catcher, *muſcicapa griſola of Linnæus,* catch one of them whilſt flying), we can ſcarcely conceive that the head ſhould generally be the only part left, ſince the elytra would be rejected with an equal, if not greater eaſe than this, and they are equally indigeſtible.

THE ADMIRAL BUTTERFLY.

Papilio atalanta of Linnæus.

Theſe inſects frequently alight in great numbers upon the ripe pears which fall off the trees in the autumn. Theſe being ſoft and mellow, and moreover cruſhed by their fall, are eaſily penetrated by the long and tender proboſces of the inſects,

and

and they ſuck out of them ſome of the ſweet juices with which they at this time abound. I do not recollect that theſe butterflies have been before remarked to adopt this kind of food. The reaſon, however, is obvious. Towards the end of autumn there are generally ſo few nectariferous flowers in bloſſom, that they are compelled, from neceſſity, to have recourſe to the juices of fruit.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

The Heſſians have had the credit of introducing this pernicious inſect into America; and from them it derived its name. It commits the moſt alarming ravages on ſome of the moſt valuable kinds of grain, and particularly on wheat and rye. It is, however, undoubtedly a native of America, and how it came to be overlooked as ſuch ſeems very ſtrange. It is a more formidable enemy to the colonies than twenty thouſand Heſſian ſoldiers, with all their implements of war, could poſſibly be.—*Barton's Fragments of the Natural Hiſtory of Pennſylvania.*

SLOW-LEGGED BEETLE.

Tenebrio mortiſagus of Linnæus.—Blaſos mortiſaga of Marſham.

A ſpecimen of this beetle was taken by Mr. Baker, amongſt ſeveral others, out of a tub in which there was only left the muddy ſediment of rain water. It was put into ſpirits of wine, and in a few minutes appeared to be quite dead. On being taken out of this, it was ſhut up in a box, and depoſited in a drawer, where it remained unnoticed for more than two months. When Mr. Baker opened the box, at the end of this time, he found that it was ſtill alive and vigorous, though it appeared to have taken no food during its whole confinement, and had received no air but what could be had in a very ſmall and cloſe box. It was again plunged in ſpirit, and for a much longer time than before, but at the end of a month afterwards was (in the ſame box) found again alive. From having thus exiſted three months without ſuſtenance, and ſurvived immerſions that prove fatal to nearly all other inſects, Mr. Baker began to fancy that this creature poſſeſſed powers of life that were either altogether unknown, or at leaſt very unuſual in the race. It was a third time immerſed, and was ſuffered to remain all night in the ſpirits, but on the following day, after having been out a little while, it was as lively and active as if nothing extraordinary had taken place.

It was now no more put into ſpirits, but was placed under a glaſs; and it lived there above two years and a half without having eaten any thing whatever. Food was indeed at different times put to it, but this was never in the leaſt diminiſhed; and for at leaſt twelve months the little animal was altogether without.

The inſect was uſually obſerved with its head cloſe to the bottom of the glaſs, as if drawing in air; and on removing the glaſs it always appeared robuſt and vigorous, and attempted to run away. In cold weather it became ſomewhat torpid.—*Baker on Scarabæus imperuis tardipes, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions*, vol. xli. p. 441.

TREE OYSTER.

Oſtrea paraſitica of Linnæus,

In the river Gambia, on the weſt coaſt of Africa, there are a great many tree oyſters. The banks of the river being lined with mangroves, theſe faſten themſelves to the roots, and at low water they are left bare, and are ſeen hanging from thence. It was from this mode of attaching themſelves that ſome writers have aſſerted of the ſame kind of oyſters in America, that they perched upon the trees. The negroes, in gathering them, cut off the branches of the roots to which the oyſters are faſtened. A ſingle root is ſometimes known to bear more than two hundred; and if it has ſeveral branches, a cluſter is formed which one man would find it difficult to carry. The ſhells of theſe oyſters differ from thoſe of the European ſpecies, in being longer, narrower, and thinner; but in the flavour of the fiſh there is ſaid to be no eſſential difference.—*Adanſon's Voyage to Senegal and Goree.*

SNAILS.

The fleſh of theſe animals is of a ſpongy texture, and the juices which afford them nouriſhment are viſcous. This may be one reaſon why the motion of ſnails is ſo very ſlow, as we obſerve it, that kind of juice being of too thick a ſubſtance to circulate quickly. "I have been informed (ſays Mr. Bradley, in his Philoſophical Account of the Works of Nature) that the moſt intenſe cold that can be produced, either by nature or art, cannot freeze the juices of ſnails: but I think all viſcous matter is hard to be congealed; for I do not find that birdlime, if it is in any conſiderably body, will freeze if it be expoſed to the coldeſt air, any more than the berries of the miſſetoe or viſcum, whoſe ſeaſon of ripeneſs is in the coldeſt time of winter; but other ſeeds, whoſe juices

juices are more aqueous, are ſpoiled by a little froſt. The food of all this race (of ſnails and ſlugs) is tender leaves, and young ſprouts of plants, which they devour by means of a tooth-like body, growing in their upper jaw, with which they rather ſcrape the leaves to pieces than macerate them; for there is no ſign of any teeth in their lower jaw.

"The better to diſcover the degree of life in theſe creatures, the circulation of whoſe juices ſeems ſlow enough to come nearer to a ſtate of ſtagnation than the motion of juices in other animals, I have endeavoured to find out the ſituation of the heart, and to compare its motion with the beats of a pendulum. The firſt ſubject I met with, which gave me the view of this part, was a ſmall ſnail, juſt hatched, whoſe body and ſhell were ſo tranſparent, that I could diſcover its beats to be diſtant about three ſeconds; but as I ſuppoſed the juices in this were much more fluid than in the older ſnails, I had recourſe to ſome of the largeſt I could find; but their ſhells not being tranſparent, I was obliged to take them off as well as I could, without wounding the ſnails; and then, on their left ſides, I plainly diſcovered the beats of the heart to be about five ſeconds diſtant from one another, and three hours afterwards about ſeven ſeconds, though ſome of them were ſtrong enough to begin the renewing of their ſhell, which they effect by throwing out a great quantity of viſcous matter through the pores of that part of the body which had been incaſed before. The motion of theſe creatures is performed by repeated undulations of their fleſhy parts, without the help of feet. This undulating motion preſſes a viſcous matter out of their pores, which ſerves to faſten them to any thing they crawl upon, and helps them in creeping up the ſides of walls or trees, and even when they reverſe their bodies, and creep upon ceilings, with their ſhells downwards. But it is obſervable, that a ſnail ſeldom puts itſelf into motion except when it is in ſearch of food, or is about generating, and then only when the ground is moiſt, and it has opportunity of ſupplying its loſt juices by freſh food. I have remarked, that when a ſnail is obliged to paſs over a dry duſty place, it loſes ſo much of its viſcous juice, that it can hardly recover it again."—*Bradley's Philoſophical Account of the Works of Nature*, p. 176.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of an* EARTHQUAKE *that took place in the* KINGDOM *of* NAPLES *on the* 26TH *of* JULY, *and of the* ERUPTION *of* MOUNT VESUVIUS *on the* 12TH *of* AUGUST; *ſelected chiefly from* PARTICULARS *tranſmitted by* MR. FALCONNET, *a* MERCHANT *of* NAPLES.

"ALTHOUGH I expreſſed to you by a former letter my regret that no eruption of Mount Veſuvius took place, but that on the contrary the little columns that aroſe now and then were leſs ſince the earthquake, and how deſirable it was that a vent ſhould be given by an eruption to the inflammable matter that ſeemed to exiſt in the bowels of the earth, I did not expect to have this day to announce to you that my wiſhes were accompliſhed laſt night by an abundant eruption of lava from Mount Veſuvius, which, though we have not felt any freſh ſhock of an earthquake ſince July 26, yet now relieves us from any farther apprehenſion of new ſhocks.

"In the courſe of yeſterday, till about ſeven o'clock in the evening, Veſuvius was very quiet, emitting but little ſmoke; it then increaſed, with flames at intervals; at nine o'clock they became frequent; and I obſerved when they fell, that the mouth of Veſuvius appeared ſtill as a furnace. I was then on the terrace of my country-houſe at St. Jeriv, weſt from Veſuvius, and very near it. Mrs. Falconnet had juſt left me to ſit down to ſupper in the dining-room; the ſcene before me kept me ſome minutes longer. I then joined her, but had not ſat down a minute when we were told the eruption was beginning. In an inſtant we were on the terrace, and obſerved its having overflowed on the ſame ſide as laſt year, and ruſhed down with ſuch rapidity as to run more than a mile in ten minutes, and in a very ſhort time it reached the valley towards Torre del Greco. This ſtream of lava was immenſe, and extended with amazing rapidity over the country. It divided itſelf into three branches, one of which, beyond the Torre del Greco, ſurrounded the country-houſe of the Cardinal Archbiſhop of Naples, and before morning it reached the ſea, and continued running into it.—The ſtream of lava is much diminiſhed; but when it broke out, from about ten o'clock in the evening till twelve, it was a grand

a grand and ſplendid ſight; and as it ran from north to ſouth, and I was on the weſt, it repreſented the back ſcenery of hell at an opera. Figure to yourſelf an immenſe ſheet of flames riſing at leaſt half a mile from the ground, and crowned by a black cloud which vaniſhed by degrees.

"Many very valuable vineyards and farm-houſes have been deſtroyed; and as the lava ruſhed out with very little noiſe and great rapidity, I am afraid ſome habitations on the brow of the hill will have been ſurrounded before the people were aware of the danger or had time to eſcape: but a great part of the lava ran on that of the laſt eruption in 1779, which renders the miſchief leſs. It ſurpriſes many ſtrangers that people ſhould ſtill perſiſt in living on and cultivating ſuch a ſpot, as the lava conſtantly takes that direction, ſouth-ſouth-eaſt; but the land is ſo very productive that the temptation is not eaſily combated."

From another Correſpondent we extract the following account.

"At ten o'clock laſt night the eruption of Veſuvius, of which the earthquake ſeemed to be the forerunner, took place. We were going to viſit the crater, when the cries of the people and a volume of flame informed us that the volcano had opened. The lava precipitated itſelf in three ſeconds from the laſt peak of the mountain, and took a direction towards the valley ſituated between Torre del Greco and Torre del Annunziato, two towns on the ſea-coaſt beyond Portici, and ſeven or eight miles from Naples. We ſet off immediately to ſee this wonderful phenomenon nearer. From the place of our departure we ſaw the whole courſe of the lava, which extended already two miles from the crater to the houſes that join the two towns. The ſight was the moſt magnificently frightful that could be ſeen. I contemplated the caſcades of flames pouring from the top of the mountain, and ſhuddered at ſeeing an immenſe torrent of fire ravage the fineſt fields, overthrow houſes, and deſtroy in a few minutes the hopes and reſources of an hundred families. A line of fire marked the profile of the mountain; a cloud of ſmoke, which ſeemed to ſend forth from time to time flaſhes of lightning, hung over the ſcene, and the Moon appeared to be pale. Nothing can adequately deſcribe its grandeur or give an accurate idea of its horror. As we approached the ſpot ravaged by this river of fire, ruined inhabitants had quitted their houſes; deſolated families were trying to ſave their furniture or proviſions, the laſt feeble reſource; an immenſe crowd of curious perſons retreating ſtep by ſtep from advancing lava, and teſtifying by extraordinary cries their wonder, fear, and pity. The frightful bellowing of the mountain, the frequent exploſions which burſt from the boſom of the torrent, the cracking of the trees devoured by the flames, the noiſe of the walls falling, and the lugubrious ſound of a bell which the religious Camaldules, iſolated on a little hill, and ſurrounded by two torrents of fire, rang in their diſtreſs—such are the details of the frightful ſcene to which I was witneſs. The moment we arrived the lava was croſſing the great road below Torre del Greco. To ſee it better we got into a beautiful houſe on the road-ſide; from the terrace we ſaw the fire at no more than fifteen paces from us. In a minute we deſcended, and twenty minutes afterwards there remained of the houſe but three large walls. I approached as near as the heat and flow of the current would permit me. I attempted at different times to burn the end of my handkerchief in it; I could only do it by tying it to the end of my cane. The lava does not run in liquid waves; it reſembles an immenſe quantity of coals of fire which an invincible ſtrength had heaped up and puſhed on with violence. When it met with a wall it collected to the height of ſeven or ten feet, burnt it, and overthrew it at once. I ſaw ſome walls get red-hot, like iron, and melt, if I may uſe the expreſſion, into lava. On the horizontal road I reckoned that the torrent travelled at the rate of eighteen inches in a minute. Its ſmell reſembled that of iron red-hot."

"One cannot but regret (ſays Mr. Falconnet) that ſuch a beautiful country as this, bleſſed with an admirable ſoil, fine ſituation, healthy climate, and pure ſky, ſhould be liable to ſuch drawbacks and convulſions of nature. But in this world we cannot expect enjoyments without ſome alloy; and we muſt ſubmit to Providence, who has perhaps decreed in its wiſdom that a people too much inclined to vice and immorality ſhould be ſometimes recalled to a ſenſe of their duties by ſuch uncommon events, which happen when leaſt thought upon."

Particulars of the Damages cauſed by the Earthquake on Friday, July 26, 1805, from Reports to the Secretary of State's Office.

Towns and Villages.	*Damages.*	*Families periſhed.*	*Total dead.*
Iſernia, ...	Deſtroyed.	339 . .	1506
Caſtel Petroſo, . . .	Ditto.	131 . .	443
Contallipa, ...	Ditto.	142 . .	508
Ponto Maſſimo, . . .	Ditto.	74 . .	227
Treſolone, ...	Part deſtroyed.	390 . .	1440
St. Angelo in Grotta, .	Ditto.	43 . .	174
Carpinone, ...	Ditto.	193 . .	579
Baranella, ...	Ditto.	180 . .	720
Saſſano, ...	Entirely deſtroyed. . . .	Inhabitants loſt.	
Baſſano, ...	Become a Lake.	220 . .	672
St. Angelo di Lombardi,	Part deſtroyed.	No particulars.	
Camelli, ...	A Volcano opened. . . .	Ditto.	

Other Places, with general Information.

Baſſano, deſtroyed, was the centre of the earthquake, which extended 150 miles. The following places were alſo deſtroyed: Rucca, Mandolfi, Machia Godena, Mirabello, Vinghiatura, and other villages. The following places were partly deſtroyed: Campobaſſa, Saverna, Supino, Ducameno, Santabuono, Colle Dancheſe, Caſtor Petrone, Civita Narva, Bolino, and other villages. Of the different places in Abruzzo and Contado di Molita that have ſuffered, no particulars are as yet given, no account having been received of the number of families or perſons dead or miſſing, and as many are ſuppoſed to be dead who are only miſſing, the number is likely to be leſs than computed.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONYMY.—NO. III.

[*Continued from No.* 133, *page* 112.]

Burden, Load.

BURDEN, ſays the German ſynonymiſt Eberhard, is etymologically connected with the verb 'to bear,' as is 'load' with 'to load.' The one means a weight borne, the other a weight impoſed; both include the idea of weight lifted.

'The porter ſweats under his burden.'—'The waggon creaks beneath its load.'

When we are conſidering in a ſhip its power of bearing or lifting, we talk of its burden; when we are conſidering the means of ſtowing and heaving the cargo, we talk of its loading.

Dr. Truſler ſays, erroneouſly, that by burden we underſtand a weight poſſible to be borne; but by load, a weight more than we are able to bear.

The following phraſes are both uſual and correct:

'What do you aſk for that load of wood? you have employed plenty of cattle to draw it.'—'The burden was too much for him; he has got an injury.'—'You are to carry back the hampers empty; you will have a light load.'

Dryden writes,

At every cloſe ſhe made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the burden of the ſong.

He evidently conſiders the word 'burden,' when it means a bob or chorus, as identical with the word under diſcuſſion, and therefore deſcribes it as borne. It ought probably to be written *burdon*, and derives from *bourdon*, Fr. the drone of a bag-pipe, which ſerves as acceſſory muſic, like a chorus.—'The burdon of a ſong.'

Breakers, Surges, Billows, Waves, Undulations, Fluctuations.

Thoſe huge waves whoſe ſummits break into foam at a diſtance from the ſhore are called breakers.

'The breakers in the Bay of Biſcay are formidable to mariners.'

Thoſe waves which riſe higher than others are called ſurges, from the Latin word *ſurgere*, to riſe.

He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar
Purſues the foaming ſurges to the ſhore.

Thoſe waves which ſwell out more than others are called billows. This term is derived from the verb 'to bulge,' or 'to bilge,' which is itſelf a derivative from the ſubſtantive 'belly;' in Anglo-Saxon *bilig*. Bilge-water is the water contained in the belly of a ſhip.

Bailey

Bailey is incorrect in deriving billow from *bellen*, to bark or roar. Were he right, billows would ſignify the noiſier waves.

The waves are ſo called from the Anglo-Saxon word *waeg*, which is connected with *weagan*, to weigh. A balancing or oſcillatory motion is therefore the radical or eſſential idea; and a wave may be defined a ridge of water in a ſtate of oſcillation.

The wave behind impels the wave before.

From the ſubſtantive 'wave' comes a a verb 'to wave;' and from the verb 'to wave' comes a frequentative verb 'to waver.' From 'to waver' is formed the verbal ſubſtantive 'a wavering.'

Undulation is identical in form with wavering. From *unda*, wave, comes the frequentative verb *undulare*, and hence the verbal ſubſtantive *undulatio*. But as in wave the fundamental idea is oſcillation, whereas in *unda* the fundamental idea is ſwelling, the metaphorical uſe of wavering and undulation is different; although when applied to ſenſible objects the meaning of theſe words is not always diſtinguiſhable.

'The waverings of heſitation.'—'The undulations of pride.'

We ſay 'the wavering of boughs,' becauſe they oſcillate; but not 'the undulation of boughs,' becauſe they do not upſwell. '*Undans Ætna.*'—'*Undat equis.*'—'*Undulata toga.*'

'Undulated waiſtcoats are now in faſhion.'—'Through undulating air the ſounds are ſent.'

Fluctuation is derived from *fluctus*, of which the etymon is connected with *fluere*, to flow, and *flumen*, flood. Thoſe waves which flow faſter than others are the *fluctus*. Movement, toſſing, is the prominent feature deſcribed.

'The fluctuations of the tide.'—'The fluctuations of opinion.'—'As the greateſt part of my eſtate has hitherto been of an unſteady and volatile nature, either toſt upon ſeas or fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed and ſettled in ſubſtantial acres and tenements.

Clergyman, Parſon, Miniſter, Prieſt.

There are three ranks of clergymen below that of a dignitary,—parſon, vicar, and curate. Parſon is the firſt, meaning a rector, or he who receives the great tythes of a benefice. By the word parſon then is implied one of a particular claſs of clergy, whereas by the word clergyman is underſtood any perſon ordained to ſerve at the altar. Parſons are always prieſts; many clergymen are only deacons. Every biſhop, dean, prebend, &c. is a clergyman, though not always a parſon.

So far Dr. Truſler, and well; but he omits to notice the remaining ſynonyms. A miniſter is one who actually or habitually ſerves at the altar. The clergyman who delegates his functions is not a miniſter. The Diſſenting clergy are all miniſters; for as ordination with them confers no indelible character, on ceaſing to officiate they revert into laymen. A prieſt is one of the ſecond order in the hierarchy, above a deacon and below a biſhop; it is a title beſtowed by ſpecific ordination, which confers a privilege of conſecrating the ſacrament. Only prieſts are capable of being admitted to any parſonage, vicarage, benefice, or other eccleſiaſtical promotion. The word prieſt is derived from πρεσβυτερος, an elder, a legate, and is applied to the ſacerdotal officers of any religion. Miniſter means ſervant, and therefore retains the idea of actual employ. Parſon is probably from *parochianus*, and therefore implies one whoſe rights extend over a pariſh. Clergyman, like fiſherman for fiſher, is a ſomewhat awkward ſubſtitute for the *clerc* of our anceſtors, which meant a graduate, a man regularly educated.

Continuation, Continuance, Continuity, Continuality.

Continuation, continuance, continuity, continuality, are all derived from *con* and *tenere*, and have conſequently for their primary ſenſe or radical idea 'a holding together.'

Continuation is uſed of ſpace, continuance of time, continuity of ſubſtance, and continuality of motion. Thus we ſay,

'The continuation of a march.'—'The continuance of a war.'—'The continuity of a rampart.'—'The continuality of exploſions.'—'The Paddington canal is to have a continuation into the Thames.'—'During our continuance in any office we are induſtriouſly to diſcharge its duties.'—'As in the natural body a wound or ſolution of continuity is worſe than a corrupt humour, ſo in the ſpiritual.'—'The continuality of the noiſe in the ſtreet makes me with to remove into the Temple.'

Are there adequate grammatical reaſons for this practice?

Continuation and continuance derive from the verb 'to continue.' The formative ending *ation* began in *actio*, ſignifying 'doing.' The formative ending

ance

ance is probably corrupted from an obſolete ſubſtantive of the Latins, *entia*, ſignifying 'being.' The firſt therefore has ſomething of a tranſitive, the ſecond of a paſſive meaning.

'The continuation of your hoſtility is unbecoming.'—'The continuance of my deafneſs grows tedious.'

This acceſſory idea of action attached to the word continuation renders it fitter for uſe wherever effort is implied.

'The continuation of the thunder-claps.'—'The continuation of Rapin's Hiſtory.'—'The continuation of the ſpecies.'

But to all paſſive ſubſtantives an acceſſory idea of ſtate, condition, duration, eaſily attaches, which renders the prevalent application of continuance natural and proper.

'The continuance of moonſhine.'—'A longer continuance here is impoſſible.'—'Continuance in ſuch company is a continuation of his imprudence.'

Continuity and continuality derive reſpectively from the adjectives 'continuous' and 'continual.' The formative termination *ity* began perhaps in *itus*, gait, from 'to go.' As generoſity ſignifies the quality or property of being generous, ſo continuity ſignifies the quality of being continuous, and continuality the quality of being continual. Continuous is derived from the Latin, in which language it means 'immediately ſucceſſive.' Continual is derived from the French, in which language it means 'inceſſant.' The one is oftener an attribute of ſubſtance and the other of motion.

'Continuous waves.'—'A continual ſtream.'

The ſhades of meaning attached to theſe four words are ſuch as their derivation requires: their habitual employment correſponds with their eſſential ſignificancy: it is likely therefore to be permanent.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following intereſting Paper was printed in the month of Auguſt laſt, by the order of the Houſe of Lords; and as it contains the only authentic deſcription that has yet been given of England and Wales, it is an article very proper for the Monthly Magazine. The title given to it by the Houſe of Lords is,

"*Abſtract of the Anſwers and Returns made purſuant to an Act paſſed in the forty-third year of his Majeſty King George the Third. Ordered by the Houſe of Lords to be printed, fifth of April, 1805.*"

An account of our population was taken about four years ago, but ſo very imperfectly and ſo very inaccurately, no dependence can be placed upon its authenticity. The officers of many pariſhes gave no account, and many gave their accounts in the moſt careleſs and ſlovenly manner, partly from ignorance, and partly from indolence. This account from the Houſe of Lords is unqueſtionably the beſt. A.

County of Bedford.

The area of this county is 430 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 275,200 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 147 perſons; total of perſons is 63,210.

County of Berks.

The area of this county is 744 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 476,160 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 147 perſons; total of perſons is 109,368.

County of Buckingham.

The area of this county is 748 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 478,720 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 144 perſons; total of perſons is 107,712.

County of Cambridge.

The area of this county is 686 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 439,040 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 130 perſons; total of perſons is 89,180.

County of Cheſter.

The area of this county is 1,017 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 650,880 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 189 perſons; total of perſons is 192,213.

County of Cornwall.

The area of this county is 1,407 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 900,480 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 134 perſons; total of perſons is 188,538.

County of Cumberland.

The area of this county is 1,497 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 958,080 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 78 perſons; total of perſons is 116,766.

County of Derby.

The area of this county is 1,077 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 689,280 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 150 perſons; total of perſons is 161,550.

County

County of Devon.

The area of this county is 2,488 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 1,592,320 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 138 perſons; total of perſons is 343,344.

County of Dorſet.

The area of this county is 1,129 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 722,560 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 102 perſons; total of perſons is 115,158.

County of Durham.

The area of this county is 1,040 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 965,600 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 154 perſons; total of perſons 160,160.

County of Eſſex.

The area of this county is 1,525 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 976,000 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 148 perſons; total number of perſons is 225,700.

County of Glouceſter.

The area of this county is 1,122 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 718,080 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 224 perſons; total of perſons is 251,328.

County of Hereford.

The area of this county is 971 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 621,440 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 92 perſons; total of perſons is 89,332.

County of Hertford.

The area of this county is 602 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 385,280 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 162 perſons; total of perſons is 97,524.

County of Huntingdon.

The area of this county is 345 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 220,800 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 109 perſons; total of perſons is 37,605.

County of Kent.

The area of this county is 1,462 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 935,680 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 210 perſons; total of perſons is 207,120.

County of Lancaſter.

The area of this county is 1,806 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 1,155,840 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 372 perſons; total of perſons is 671,832.

County of Leiceſter.

The area of this county is 816 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 522,240 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 159 perſons; total of perſons is 129,744.

County of Lincoln.

The area of this county is 2,787 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 1,783,680 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 75 perſons; total of perſons is 209,025.

County of Middleſex.

The area of this county is 297 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 190,080 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 2,755 perſons; total of perſons is 818,235.

County of Monmouth.

The area of this county is 516 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 330,240 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 540 acres, is 88 perſons; total of perſons is 45,408.

County of Norfolk.

The area of this county is 2,013 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 1,288,320 ſtatute acres; the number of perſons in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 136 perſons; total of perſons is 273,768.

County of Northampton.

The area of this county is 965 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 617,600 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 136 perſons; total of perſons is 131,240.

County of Northumberland.

The area of this county is 1,809 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 1,157,760 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 87 perſons; total of perſons is 157,383.

County of Nottingham.

The area of this county is 774 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 495,360 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 181 perſons; total of perſons is 140,094.

County of Oxford.

The area of this county is 742 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 474,880 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 148 perſons; total of perſons is 109,816.

County of Rutland.

The area of this county is 200 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 128,000 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 82 perſons; total of perſons is 16,400.

County of Salop.

The area of this county is 1,403 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 897,920 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare

ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 119 perſons; total of perſons is 166,957.

County of Somerſet.

The area of this county is 1549 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 991,360 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 177 perſons; total of perſons is 274,173.

County of Southampton.

The area of this county is 1,533 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 981,120 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, containing 640 acres, is 143 perſons; total of perſons is 219,219.

County of Stafford.

The area of this county is, 1,196 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 765,440 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile is 199 perſons; total of perſons is 238,004.

County of Suffolk.

The area of this county is 1,566 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 1,002,240 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile is 134 perſons; total of perſons is 209,844.

County of Surrey.

The area of this county is 811 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 519,040 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile is 332 perſons; total of perſons is 269,252.

County of Suſſex.

The area of this county is 1,461 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 935,040 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile, is 109 perſons, total of perſons is 159,249.

County of Warwick.

The area of this county is 984 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 629,760 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile is 212 perſons; total of perſons is 208,608.

County of Weſtmoreland.

The area of this county is 722 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 462,080 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile is 58 perſons; total number of perſons is 41,876.

County of Wilts.

The area of this county is 1,283 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 821,120 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile is 144 perſons; total number of perſons is 184,752.

County of Worceſter.

The area of this county is 674 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 431,360 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile is 207 perſons; total of perſons is 139,518.

County of York—Eaſt Riding.

The area of the Eaſt Riding of this county is 1268 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 811,520 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile is 110 perſons; total of perſons is 139,480.

North Riding.

The area of the North Riding of this county is 2,112 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 1,351,680 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile is 74 perſons; total of perſons is 156,288.

Weſt Riding.

The area of the Weſt Riding of this county is 2,633 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 1,685,120 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile is 214 perſons; total of perſons is 563,462.

Dominion of Wales.

The area of the dominion of Wales is 8,125 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 5,200,000 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants on each ſquare mile is 67 perſons; total of perſons is 544,375.

The area of England and Wales, according to the lateſt authorities (ſo expreſſed in the Lord's account) appears to be 58,335 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 37,343,40 ſtatute acres; the inhabitants therefore on each ſquare mile average 152 perſons.—Total 8,866,920 perſons.

The area of all the pariſhes, as forming the metropolis, appears to be about 30 ſquare ſtatute miles, equal to 19,200 ſtatute acres; the number of inhabitants in each ſquare mile averages about 28,828.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent who ſubſcribes himſelf *Conatus*, page 208 of your laſt, ſeems perfectly correct in ſuppoſing, that, to beſtow on the "*ruris incola*" a ſmall portion of Chriſtian philanthropy, the interpoſition of *ſe* becomes neceſſary. But, if he will examine the general nature of the character deſcribed, I think he will be of opinion, that Virgil is then writing as a Stoic, one belonging to a ſect of philoſophers whoſe emotions were not to be excited either through their own misfortunes, or for thoſe of others; the eſſence of their doctrines conſiſting in an indifference to all external things, and a conſequent general apathy, or freedom from paſſions; and that, therefore, the propoſed addition would utterly deſtroy the uniformity and conſiſtency of the deſcription.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. J. G.

Crouch-End, Oct. 5, 1805.

SUMMARY *of the* TOTALS *of the* EXPENCE *and* MAINTENANCE *of the* POOR *in the several* COUNTIES *of* ENGLAND *and* WALES.

COUNTIES.	Raised by the Poor's Rate within 1803.	Money annually raised in 1783, 1784, and 1785.	Raised by Assessment in 1776.	At what Rate in the Pound for 1803.	Money expended out of Houses of Industry or Workhouses.
	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d	£.
Bedford	47,484	22,638	18,193	0 0 3 9¾	28,454
Berks	96,860	49,646	39,726	0 0 4 11	67,589
Buckingham [	105,378	49,020	37,052	0 0 4 8½	68,950
Cambridge	69 010	28,838	20,342	0 0 5 0½	44,509
Chester	84,991	40,848	31,016	0 0 3 5½	63,393
Cornwall	72,446	30,993	25,504	0 0 4 6½	51,437
Cumberland	34,896	12,002	8,389	0 0 2 8	22,668
Derby	77,310	24,973	18,503	0 0 4 1½	49,070
Devon	179,358	85,805	72,352	0 0 4 8½	121,646
Dorset	78,357	34,620	27,415	0 0 4 2½	52,285
Durham	71,665	21,701	19,408	0 0 2 4½	44,840
Essex	216,688	103,255	88,098	0 0 5 11½	136,459
Gloucester	144,565	69,114	59,158	0 0 3 5	92,726
Hereford	60,833	17,987	11,674	0 0 5 8½	42,335
Hertford	71,291	36 634	31,577	0 0 4 2¾	35,298
Huntingdon	30,952	13,889	9,126	0 0 4 0¼	20,327
Kent	255,452	113,061	87,137	0 0 5 2¼	118,238
Lancaster	230,765	80,301	56,163	0 0 5 4¼	113,991
Leicester	107,568	33,547	26,360	0 0 5 2¾	69,136
Lincoln	145,848	47,190	35,623	0 0 3 7	80,638
Middlesex	490,144	210,912	189,876	0 0 3 5¼	125,152
Monmouth	25,048	9,989	7,468	0 0 7 11¼	17,119
Norfolk	204,532	100,988	83,739	0 0 5 2	124,765
Northampton	120,592	49,623	38,899	0 0 4 7	81,795
Northumberland	66,106	21,263	15,057	0 0 1 8¾	46,869
Nottingham	63,209	21,520	14,684	0 0 3 10	34,907
Oxford	103,559	38,348	31,154	0 0 4 8	76,566
Rutland	12,674	3,855	2,886	0 0 3 5	6,214
Salop	83,477	37,048	25,443	0 0 3 11¾	45,941
Somerset	151,237	71,045	57,897	0 0 4 2	102,864
Southampton	183,429	66,002	54,814	0 0 4 11	84,461
Stafford	110,624	45,404	35,986	0 0 4 2¼	68,186
Suffolk	149,646	74,284	62,696	0 0 4 10½	68,290
Surrey	179,005	75,139	57,302	0 0 5 8	58,769
Sussex	206,591	77,446	61,564	0 0 8 7½	132,299
Warwick	155,205	65,683	48,329	0 0 4 8	97,530
Westmorland	17,592	5,756	3,041	0 0 5 2½	12,612
Wilts	148,661	66,423	57,747	0 0 4 7½	113,858
Worcester	87,307	38,134	29,757	0 0 5 0½	60,175
York, East Riding	68,325	15,835	11,622	0 0 2 7¾	33,721
—— North Riding	76,061	19,777	13,352	0 0 2 6¾	43,294
—— West Riding	277,050	70,033	53,436	0 0 6 2¾	160,742
Total of England	5,161,813	2,100,587	1,679,585	Average of England, 4s. 4¼d.	2,920,165

SUMMARY *of the* TOTALS *of the* EXPENCE *and* MAINTENANCE *of the* POOR *in the ſeveral* COUNTIES *of* ENGLAND *and* WALES.

COUNTIES.	Money expended in Houſes of Induſtry or Workhouſes.	Expenditure in Suits of Law, Removal of Paupers, and Expences of Overſeers, &c.	Perſons relieved out of Houſes of Induſtry or Workhouſes, not including their Children.	Perſons relieved in Houſes of Induſtry or Workhouſes, including Children.	Number of Perſons relieved occaſionally.	Number of Members in Friendly Societies.	Number of Children in Schools of Induſtry.
	£.	£.					
Bedford	8,440	1,175	2,516	674	2,072	2,730	196
Berks	14,404	3,610	5,620	1,169	8,266	2,843	395
Buckingham	17,201	2,623	6,505	1,260	5,392	4,079	331
Cambridge	9,974	1,588	3,870	892	3,368	3,173	142
Cheſter	3,234	3,171	7,504	273	7,398	14,828	74
Cornwall	3,211	3,046	6,415	399	3,581	16,736	298
Cumberland	4,935	2,064	3,170	602	1,923	7,788	26
Derby	5,389	4,205	4,699	462	4,030	22,681	267
Devon	22,376	4,542	18,237	2,713	9,776	31,792	989
Dorſet	12,486	2,209	5,734	930	4,490	3,795	409
Durham	7,125	2,720	7,099	746	2,596	11,556	271
Eſſex	40,680	7,287	11,219	2,969	13,412	14,890	846
Glouceſter	16,318	4,370	11,851	1,857	10,893	19,606	1,518
Hereford	4,135	1,596	4,515	303	3,542	2,811	188
Hertford	21,082	2,257	4,197	1,754	4,649	8,622	391
Huntingdon	3,540	1,097	1,588	353	1,322	1,740	111
Kent	88,269	8,888	9,227	6,337	15,129	12,633	1,062
Lancaſter	34,290	12,743	14,448	2,719	13,175	104,776	1,704
Leiceſter	10,774	3,895	6,446	954	3,919	10,889	133
Lincoln	14,936	5,320	6,609	1,112	5,821	7,530	177
Middleſex	224,048	18,084	12,185	15,186	24,765	72,741	2,613
Monmouth	1,164	1,478	1,943	133	1,354	3,799	79
Norfolk	44,967	6,031	13,668	3,996	14,114	14,821	384
Northampton	12,811	3,287	7,314	1,394	4,800	8,062	230
Northumberland	5,547	2,149	7,801	600	2,618	11,606	205
Nottingham	9,314	3,230	3,467	965	2,450	15,202	131
Oxford	12,124	2,614	6,539	1,243	6,148	5,010	290
Rutland	2,061	398	498	169	393	1,704	83
Salop	20,806	3,136	5,644	1,586	5,767	19,144	802
Somerſet	18,925	5,072	12,944	1,902	8,144	19,848	670
Southampton	39,558	5,101	7,959	3,537	11,378	4,733	614
Stafford	15,225	5,389	6,829	1,828	6,608	32,852	359
Suffolk	51,673	4,694	8,066	4,098	15,850	11,448	635
Surrey	75,105	8,536	5,173	5,268	17,167	19,199	860
Suſſex	47,558	5,746	9,415	3,823	6,891	4,418	499
Warwick	19,822	5,599	10,624	1,981	6,416	17,000	1,064
Weſtmorland	1,223	459	1,934	152	911	2,435	118
Wilts	14,746	3,682	12,500	1,617	11,111	11,330	372
Worceſter	11,060	3,543	6,236	1,136	5,055	12,845	457
York, Eaſt Riding	7,067	2,946	3,991	614	2,074	11,248	240
——, North Riding	5,410	2,509	5,643	506	3,183	9,719	149
——, Weſt Riding	25,727	11,528	20,149	2,534	13,961	59,558	795
Total of England	1,009,359	183,639	311,991	82,746	295,912	674,220	21,087

SUMMARY

SUMMARY *of the* TOTAL *of the* EXPENCE *and* MAINTENANCE *of the* POOR *in the feveral* COUNTIES *of* ENGLAND *and* WALES.

COUNTIES.	Raised by the Poor's Rate within 1803.	Money annually raised in 1783, 1784, and 1783.	Raised by Aſſeſſment in 1776.	At what Rate in the Pound for 1803.	Money expended out of Houſes of Induſtry or Workhouſes.	Money expended in Houſes of Induſtry or Workhouſes.	Expenditure in Suits of Law, Removal of Paupers, and Expences of Overſeers, &c.	Perſons relieved out of Houſes of Induſtry or Workhouſes, not including their Children.	Number of Children in Schools of induſtry.	Perſons relieved in Houſes of Induſtry or Workhouſes, including Children.	Number of Perſons relieved occaſionally.	Number of Members in Friendly Societies.
	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.					
Angleſey	7,785	1,082	219	0 5 6½	6,166	.....	365	1,145	.....	387	161	25
Brecon	12,200	4,666	2,852	0 6 1¾	10,169	.....	286	1,503	.....	677	1,555	52
Cardigan	10,197	2,434	1,267	0 9 1	7,088	29	512	1,720	7	456	800	12
Carmarthen	17,046	6,336	3,852	0 12 9	12,397	362	692	2,826	66	1,373	5,676	12
Carnarvon	9,137	1,687	237	0 4 0¾	6,469	360	328	1,279	71	395	715	96
Denbigh	24,479	11,318	6,734	0 5 7¾	18,285	1,194	474	3,083	98	1,982	2,221	57
Flint	16,130	7,958	4,944	0 5 4¾	12,522	261	658	1,572	25	781	3,307	62
Glamorgan	27,780	9,750	6,367	0 7 3	20,398	1,569	1,168	2,000	151	1,352	12,178	53
Merioneth	9,449	2,279	1,068	0 6 4	7,776	.....	167	1,775	.....	245	145	38
Montgomery	22,988	9,495	5,864	0 5 11½	17,680	2,600	577	3,233	188	1,227	1,139	35
Pembroke	18,213	5,704	4,179	0 11 8½	13,975	302	741	2,851	71	743	1,628	60
Radnor	10,982	4,447	3,144	0 5 8¼	8,352	404	462	1,221	45	369	605	.....
Total of Wales	186,391	67,161	40,731	Average of Wales, 7s. 1½d.	141,281	7,086	6,433	24,208	722	9,987	30,130	502
Grand Total of England and Wales	5,348,205	2,167,749	1,720,316	Average of England and Wales, 4s. 5¼d.	3,061,446	1,016,445	190,072	336,199	83,468	305,899	704,350*	21,589

* Of theſe 24,879 are Friendly Societies.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of the* CHARACTER *and* PRIVATE LIFE *of* MR. NECKER, *written by his* DAUGHTER, MADAME DE STAEL.

[*Continued from p.* 144 *of Number* 133.]

AMONG Stateſmen, are to be reckoned Cicero, Chancellor de l'Hôſpital, and Chancellor Bacon, who in the midſt of political agitations have never loſt ſight of the great intereſts of the ſoul, and of their own thoughts; but my father ſuffered his work to appear at a moment particularly unfavourable to the opinions he maintained, and all Mr. Necker's preciſion in matters of calculation, was neceſſary to reſcue him from the imputation of a viſionary, in employing himſelf on ſuch a ſubject. There is in all periods a virtue which is deemed ſilline's; it is that which is truly a virtue, becauſe it can anſwer no purpoſe of ſpeculation.

The ſecond adminiſtration of Mr. Necker, from the 25th of Auguſt, 1788, to the 14th of July, 1789, was preciſely the period when a party among the French ſtarted into action. I repeat here, that I pledge myſelf, when I write the political life of my father, to prove merely from the hiſtory of the revolution, that this party was always miſtaken as to its true intereſts, the bias of events, and the characters of men; but it ſeems already acknowledged by all who know the character and conduct of Mr. Necker, that he never harboured a thought of promoting a revolution in France. In theory it was his belief, that the beſt ſocial order of a great ſtate was a limited monarchy, reſembling that of England: this opinion predominates in all his writings; and whatever may be a reader's political creed, it cannot I think, be denied that a love of order and liberty ſhines in them with the united force of wiſdom and elevation of ſoul: but my father's political opinions were, like himſelf, entirely controlled by morals; he had duties towards his king as a miniſter; he feared the conſequences of any inſurrectional movement whatever, which might endanger the repoſe and the lives of men; and if he was to be reproached as a ſtateſman, in the vulgar ſenſe of the word, it was in being as ſcrupulous in his means as in his ends, and in placing morality not only in the object deſired, but alſo in the road to its attainment. How could a man of ſuch a character, being the king's miniſter, ſuffer himſelf to be the inſtrument of a revolution which was to ſubvert the throne? Without doubt he loved liberty; where is the man of genius and character that does not! But duty always appeared to him more celeſtial in its origin, than the nobleſt of human ſentiments; and in the order of duties, the moſt imperious are thoſe, which connect us individually; for the more extenſive the relation, the leſs preciſe is the obligation.

In accepting the helm of affairs, Mr. Necker told the king, that if the government ſhould ever fall into circumſtances that might ſeem to require the ſevere and violent will of a Richelieu, he was not the man to ſuit him as a miniſter; but that if reaſon and morals were enough, he might yet render him good ſervice. In fact, when reflecting and enlightened men ſhall ſtudy the hiſtory of the French revolution, at a time, when all thoſe who have had a part in it ſhall no longer exiſt, I am convinced that the political conduct and writings of Mr. Necker will revive a queſtion, old it is true, but always worthy the attention of mankind:—Whether virtue is compatible with politics; whether it can ever be of advantage to nations that the ſmall number who govern them ſhould ſometimes depart from the ſtrict line of moral rectitude? The anſwer to this queſtion is the verdict on the life of Mr. Necker; but ſuppoſing he be on this point condemned as a public man, ſurely that condemnation is glorious which only reaches to his exceſs of virtue; it is yet a ſuit which it would be honourable to loſe, and on which an appeal might ſucceſsfully be made to the experience of ages, to that experience which alone is equally commanding with that ſentiment on which it is to paſs judgment, the conſcience of an honeſt man.

Mr Necker has continually repeated in his writings, that the convocation of the States General was ſolemnly promiſed by the King, previous to his going into office; that the doubling of the numbers of the *Tiers Etat* was ſo far urged by the opinion of the times, that the King muſt have ſhewn himſelf uſeleſsly unjuſt and dangerouſly unpopular, had he refuſed it. Yet, what was my father's aim, in ſo earneſtly repreſſing ſome of the claims he might have to the enthuſiaſm and the gratitude of a great portion of the French nation? Was it to atchieve the favour of the party named Ariſtocratic? He had not ſought that favour when that party was

was powerful; no doubt he diſclaimed it ſtill more in his proſcription and in his misfortune, but ſtill he had never written any of thoſe irrevocable maxims on political points which alone conciliate outrageous parties; he has always held thoſe moderate ideas which ſo much irritate that claſs of men whoſe violent opinions are their arms and their ſtandard. Why then, I have often ſaid to him, do you ſeek to diminiſh your merit in the eyes of the popular party; you, who have no pretenſions to gain over their opponents? I wiſh, would he anſwer me in this caſe, to expreſs the truth, without ever conſidering its relation to my perſonal intereſt; and if I have any deſire relating only to myſelf it is, that it may be generally known, that I will never ſuffer myſelf, be my individual opinions what they may, to take any ſtep as a miniſter, contrary to the obligations which by my office I have contracted with the King. And what more eminent proof could my father give of this reſpect for his duty to the King, than his conduct of the 11th of July, 1789!

It was known that in the Council Mr. Necker had oppoſed the order that had been given, to collect German and French troops at Verſailles and at Paris; it is known that he was diſpoſed towards a reaſonable accommodation with the Commons, who, not having provoked any recourſe to force, had not revealed the ſecret of the inſurrectionary diſpoſition of the troops, and had not annihilated the royal authority in teaching the people that the army was no longer in its hands; but a party which confidence conſtantly ruined, and who always aſcribed to certain men difficulty which conſiſted in the general ſtate of things; this party, I ſay, perſuaded the King, that it was ſufficient to change the miniſtry in order to ſmooth all theſe difficulties; and this inconſiderate meaſure, this vehement act, without any real force, without reſolution of character to ſuſtain it, led the way to the 14th of July, and from the 14th of July to the overthrow of the royal authority.

On the 11th of July, juſt as my father was going to ſit down at table with rather a large company, the Miniſter of Marine came to his houſe, took him apart, and gave him a letter from the King, which ordered him to give in his reſignation, and to quit France without noiſe (*ſans bruit*). Every thing was conveyed in theſe words, *ſans bruit*; in fact the public mind was then ſo agitated, that if my father had ſuffered it to be diſcovered, that he was exiled for the cauſe of the people, there is no doubt that at that moment the nation would have elevated him to a very eminent degree of power. If he had nouriſhed in his ſoul a ſpark of faction, if he had ſuffered the natural ſentiments of ſuch a moment to betray him, his departure would have been impeded, he would have been brought in triumph to Paris, and all that the ambition of man could deſire would have been at his command. The firſt cockade which was worn at Paris, after his departure, was green, becauſe it was the colour of his livery: two hundred thouſand armed men repeated the name of Mr. Necker in all the ſtreets of Paris, whilſt he himſelf was flying from the popular enthuſiaſm more carefully than a criminal would avoid the ſcaffold. Neither his brother, myſelf, nor his moſt intimate friends, were informed of his reſolution. My mother, whoſe health was very weak, took no woman with her, no travelling habit, for fear of throwing out a ſuſpicion of her departure. They both aſcended the carriage, in which they had been accuſtomed to take an airing of an evening, they travelled night and day as far as Bruſſels, and when I joined them three days afterwards, they ſtill wore the ſame dreſs, in which after dining with a numerous party, and when no perſon ſuſpected their motions, they had ſilently withdrawn from France, from their home, from their friends, and from power. This dreſs all covered with duſt, the aſſumed name which my father had taken that he might not be renognized in France, and conſequently retained by that affection which he had every where excited, all theſe circumſtances impreſſed me with a ſentiment of reſpect which impelled me to proſtrate myſelf before him on entering the inn where we met. Ah! that ſentiment! I have never ceaſed to experience it in the moſt trifling circumſtances of his domeſtic life, as well as in the greateſt epoch of his public career. Juſtice, truth, elevation, ſimplicity of ſentiment, in the minutiæ of his private life, preſented the emblem of his entire character.

It has been vulgarly ſaid that there are no heroes to thoſe who ſee them familiarly: it is becauſe the greater part of men who have ſuſtained a great political part, have not poſſeſſed the virtues of the individual; but when you find the man of ſimplicity in the man of eminence, the juſt man in the powerful man, the good man in the man of genius, the man of ſenſibility in the illuſtrious man, the nearer you

you see him, the more you admire him, the more plainly you discover the image of that Providence who presides in the starry heavens, yet disdains not to adorn the lily, or watch over the life of a sparrow.

My father has often been praised in the writings of his wife and daughter, altho' it had been easy for us to understand and to attain to that modesty in common, which is imposed on families: but we saw into his heart, and discovered in it virtues so constant and so natural, virtues so strictly in harmony with his public speeches and conduct, that our hearts felt a necessity of expressing that sort of domestic worship which was the business of our life. Oppressed by gratitude and love, we braved that vain spirit of ridicule which might be directed against the truth of our sentiments.

In quitting Versailles, Mr. Necker had not even taken a passport, to avoid admitting any individual into his confidence; he scrupulously rejected every pretext, and every motive that might retard his journey. When arrived at Valenciennes, the governor of that city would not let him pass through without a passport; my father shewed him the King's letter, the governor read it, and at the same time recognized my father, from the print of him he had over his chimney; he let him pass, sighing over the irreparable misfortunes, which were to result from his departure.

It had been proposed to the King to arrest my father, because nobody could believe that he would take such direct precautions against that enthusiasm which he had excited; but the King, who has never failed to do justice to the perfect probity of Mr. Necker, expressed his assurance that he would secretly depart if he ordered him. It is clear the King was not deceived.

In the morning of the 12th of July, I received a letter from my father, which announced his departure, and desired me to go into the country, lest I should receive on his account some expressions of public homage at Paris. In fact, deputations from all quarters of the city came the next morning to my house, and held the most exalted language on my father's flight, and on what was necessary to be done to compel his return. I hardly know what line of conduct my age and my enthusiasm might have prompted me at that time to pursue, but I obeyed the will of my father, I immediately retired to some leagues distance from Paris. A fresh courier from him instructed me in his route, of which he had still made a mystery to me in his first letter, and on the 13th of July I set out to join him.

My father had chosen Brussels as a less distant frontier than that of Switzerland, an additional precaution, that he might not augment the chance of being recognized. During the four and twenty hours that we passed together, to make preparation for the long journey he had yet to make through Germany to return to Switzerland, he recollected that a few days previous to his exile, Messrs. Hope, bankers, of Amsterdam, had required him to guarantee from his private fortune, from his two millions deposited in the royal treasury, a supply of grain which was indispensable for the consumption of Paris in this year of scarcity. The troubles of France excited great anxiety among foreigners, and the personal security of Mr. Necker affording them the most perfect confidence, he did not hesitate to give it: on arriving at Brussels, he was fearful the news of his banishment might alarm Messrs. Hope, and that they would suspend their supply. He wrote to them from that place, to renew his guaranty. Exiled, proscribed as he was, he exposed the greater part of what still remained to him, to preserve the inhabitants of Paris from the evil which the embarrassment and inexperience of a new minister might occasion them. Oh! Frenchmen! Oh! France! it is thus that my father has served you!

During the first labours of the ephemeral succession of Mr. Necker at that time, the principal secretary of finance, Mr. Dufrêne de Saint Léon, was called on to present in the ministerial correspondence the answer of Messrs. Hope, which accepted of the first security my father had offered them I do not know what the successor thought of this mode of serving the King without emolument, and of risking too his personal fortune for the good of the state; but can there be an instance of more nobleness, of more grandeur, of more antique patriotism, than even during exile to confirm such a sacrifice, to be so far exempt from sentiments the most natural to man, the desire that their successor should cause them to be regretted, and that their absence should be grievously felt.

My father set out, accompanied only by Mr. de Stael, to go to Basle, through Germany: my mother and I followed rather more slowly, and at Frankfort we were overtaken by the messenger who brought

brought letters from the King and the National Aſſembly. Theſe letters called Mr. Necker to the miniſtry for the third time. We ſeemed then to have reached the ſummit of proſperity: it was at Francfort that I learnt this news, at that ſame Francfort where a very different deſtiny awaited me fourteen years afterwards.

My mother, far from being dazzled with this ſucceſs, had no deſire that my father ſhould accept his recall: we joined him at Baſle, and there he made his determination. He ſuffered me to hear him ſpeak relative to the motives of his deciſion; and I proteſt it was with a ſentiment of profound grief that he reſolved to return. He had learnt the event of the 14th of July, and felt perfectly aware, that his part was about to change, and that it was the royal authority and its partizans that he would then have to defend. He foreſaw that in loſing his popularity in order to ſupport the government, he ſhould never poſſeſs a ſufficient power over its chief, ſurrounded as he then was, to direct him entirely in what he deemed moſt expedient. At length, futurity, ſuch as it was, preſented itſelf to him. One duty, one hope combatted all his fears: he believed that his popularity might yet ſerve for ſome time to preſerve the partizans of the old regime from the perſonal dangers that threatened them; and he even flattered himſelf for an inſtant with the hope of bringing the Conſtituent Aſſembly to make ſuch conditions with the King as might give to France a limited monarchy. This hope however was far from being firm. He told himſelf, and he told us all the chance that could annihilate it. But he dreaded his own reproaches, if by refuſing his endeavours to ſtem the evil, he might have to accuſe himſelf of all thoſe calamities which he had not tried to prevent. This fear of remorſe was all-powerful in the life of my father: he was inclined to condemn himſelf whenever ſucceſs did not attend his endeavours, he was continually paſſing a new judgment on his actions.* It has been thought he was proud, becauſe he never bent either beneath injuſtice or power: but he was humbled by inward regret, by the moſt delicate temper of mind, and his enemies may learn with certainty that they have had the mournful ſucceſs of bitterly diſturbing his repoſe, whenever they have charged him with having been the cauſe of a misfortune, or with having been incapable of preventing it.

It is eaſy to conceive that with ſo much imagination and ſenſibility, when the hiſtory of our life is found to be mingled with the moſt terrible political events, neither conſcience nor reaſon, nor even the eſteem of the world, can entirely ſatisfy the man of genius, who, in ſolitude, anxiouſly directs his thoughts towards the paſt. I would adviſe the envious to direct their ſpleen againſt fortune, beauty, youth, all thoſe gifts which ſerve to embelliſh the exterior of life; but the eminent diſtinctions of the mind produce ſuch ravages in the boſom that invites them, the human deſtiny can ſo rarely harmonize with this ſuperiority, that it is a very unfit object of hatred.

---

* Among the papers of my father's eldeſt brother who did not ſurvive him long, a letter has been found explaining ſo ſimply and ſo naturally what my father then experienced, what he confided to his moſt intimate friend at the moſt remarkable period of his life, that I have thought it intereſting to publiſh it.

Baſle, 24th July, 1789.

I dont know, my dear friend, where you are, having no intelligence from Paris of a late date. I arrived here laſt Monday, the 20th of this month, and every day I have had ſome idea of ſeeing you arrive, becauſe you would have taken this route on finding that I was going to Switzerland from Bruſſels through Germany. I went before Mademoiſelle Necker, with M. de Stael for a companion; and we have paſſed through Germany without accident under borrowed names. Yeſterday Mademoiſelle Necker and my daughter arrived, who have ſupported the fatigue of the journey better than I could have hoped Mr. de St. Leon preceded them by ſome hours; he had fought me at Bruſſels and had followed my route; he has brought me a letter from the King and States-General, preſſingly inviting me to return to Verſailles and reſume my place. Theſe circumſtances have made me unhappy; I was juſt entering port and I was pleaſed at it; but this port would have been neither tranquil nor ſerene, if I could have reproached myſelf with having wanted courage, and if I left it to ſay that ſuch and ſuch a misfortune might have been prevented by me. I return then to France, but as a victim to the eſteem with which I am honoured. Mademoiſelle Necker partakes this ſentiment yet more ſtrongly, and our change of plans is an act of reſignation on the part of both. Ah, Coppet, Coppet, I ſhall perhaps ſoon have juſt motives to regret it! but we muſt ſubmit to the laws of neceſſity, to the fetters of an incomprehenſible deſtiny. In France all is in motion; a ſcene of diſorder and ſedition is juſt opening at Straſburg. It appears as if I were juſt about to plunge into the gulf. Adieu, my dear friend!

Yet,

Yet, what a moment of happineſs was this journey from Baſle to Paris, journeying as we did, when my father had determined to return. I believe nothing ſimilar to it has ever befallen a man who was not the ſovereign of the country! The French nation, ſo animated in the expreſſion of its ſentiments, ſurrendered itſelf for the firſt time to a hope it had never before experienced, a hope which it had not yet been taught to limit. To the enlightened claſs, liberty was known only by the noble ſentiments it excited, and to the people, only by notions analogous to their troubles and their wants. Mr. Necker then ſeemed the harbinger of this long-expected bleſſing. He was hailed at every ſtep by the warmeſt acclamations, the women fell on their knees at a diſtance in the fields when his carriage paſſed; the principal citizens of the different places we paſt through, took the places of poſtillions, to drive our horſes, and in the cities the inhabitants unharneſſed them and drew the carriage themſelves. One of the generals of the French army, called the braveſt of the brave,* was hurt by the crowd in one of theſe triumphal entries; in fact, no man who has not filled the throne has ever experienced in an equal degree the affection of the people. Alas! it was I who enjoyed it for him, it was me whom it intoxicated; nor ought I to remember theſe days without gratitude, whatever may be now the afflictions of my life; but my father's ſole occupation from that moment, was to aſſuage the conſequences of a triumph ſo formidable to all thoſe who were of the vanquiſhed party.

My father's firſt ſtep on arriving at Baſle, was to ſeek out Madame de Polignac, who had always ſhewn herſelf his determined opponent, but who intereſted him at this moment, for ſhe was proſcribed. He never ceaſed during his journey to render ſervices to perſons of ariſtocratic opinions, who were flying in great numbers from Paris: many requeſted letters from his hand to enable them to paſs the frontiers without danger. He gave them to all who were expoſed to danger, although in doing ſo he was aware how far he committed himſelf. For it muſt be obſerved, in order fully to eſtimate his conduct in this reſpect, that my father both by nature and by his habits of mind poſſeſſed an unuſual prudence, and did ſcarcely any thing at the impulſe of the moment. It was a quality of his mind unfavourable to action, that it was too perceptible of uncertainty; he calculated every chance, and never in the giddineſs of ſpeculation overlooked the poſſibility of an obſtacle: but whenever the idea of a duty preſented itſelf, all the mathematical powers of his reaſon ſtooped to this ſupreme law; and whatever might be the conſequences of a reſolution that virtue dictated, it was the only caſe in which he decided without heſitation.

In almoſt every place where my father ſtopped during his journey, he ſpoke to the people who ſurrounded him, on the neceſſity of reſpecting property and perſons. He required of thoſe who manifeſted moſt affection for him, to prove it by fulfilling their duties: he accepted of his triumph from a religious devotion to virtue, to humanity, to the public good; what is the nature of men, if theſe are not the means of acquiring their eſteem and reſpect? what is life, if ſuch a conduct does not ſecure the divine bleſſing?

Ten leagues from Paris, people came to tell us that the Baron de Beſenval, one of the men moſt within the danger of the popular fury, was brought back a priſoner to Paris, which would infallibly expoſe him to be aſſaſſinated in the ſtreets. Our carriage was ſtopt in the road, and my father requeſted to write to the perſons, by whoſe authority the Baron de Beſenval was conducted to Paris, that he would take upon him to warrant the ſuſpenſion of the orders they had received from the Commune of Paris, and to indemnify them in keeping the Baron de Beſenval where he was. Such a requiſition was hazarding much, and my father was not ignorant how ſoon the favour which ſprings from popularity is deſtroyed; it is a ſort of power that muſt be enjoyed without being uſed. He wrote it nevertheleſs upon his knees in his carriage; the leaſt delay might coſt the Baron de Beſenval his life, and my father would never have forgiven himſelf for not having prevented the death of a man, when he had it in his power. I do not know what may be ſaid politically of this profound reſpect for men's lives; but I ſhould think the human race can have no intereſt in ſtigmatizing it.

When arrived at Verſailles, it was neceſſary my father ſhould go to the Commune of Paris, to account for his conduct in the affair of Mr. de Beſenval; he went there, and my mother and myſelf followed him. All the inhabitants of Paris were in the ſtreets, at the windows, or on the roofs; all cried out, *Vive M. Necker!*

My

* General Junod.

My father went to the Hotel de Ville, in the midſt of theſe acclamations he delivered a ſpeech, the only object of which was, to requeſt favour towards M. de Beſenval, and that the amneſty might be extended to all perſons of his opinions. This ſpeech drew over the numerous auditors who liſtened to it; a ſentiment of pure enthuſiaſm for virtue and goodneſs, a ſentiment excited by no intereſt, by no political opinion, ſeized on nearly two hundred thouſand French-men, who had aſſembled in and about the Hotel de Ville. Ah! who would not then have paſſionately loved the French nation! Never did it prove ſo great as on that day, when its ſole intention was to be generous, never more amiable than on that day, when its natural impetuoſity ſprung freely towards a virtuous end. Fifteen years have elapſed ſince that day, and nothing has enfeebled its impreſſion, the ſtrongeſt I have ever experienced. My father alſo, in the various events which have happened ſince, has continually felt at the name of France that indefinable emotion, which can only be explained to Frenchmen; not, indeed, that many of the events of the revolution have tended to preſerve ſuch a conſtant eſteem towards this great nation; but it is ſo favoured by Heaven, that it is natural to expect it will one day merit the bleſſings it has received.

Very few women exiſt who have had the happineſs to hear a whole people repeat the name of the object of their tendereſt affection, but they will not contradict me when I aſſert, that nothing can equal the emotion which the acclamations of the multitude then excited. All thoſe looks, which ſeem for the moment animated with the ſame ſentiment as your own, thoſe numerous voices which vibrate in your heart, that name which aſcends to the ſkies, and ſeems to return to Heaven, after having paſt the homage of the earth; that electricity altogether inconceivable, which men communicate to each other, when they feel together the ſentiments of truth; all thoſe myſteries of nature and ſociety, added to that greateſt of myſteries the ſenſation of love, crowd on the ſoul, and it ſinks under the ſtrength of its emotions. My father was at the ſummit of his glory; a glory which he made ſubſervient to the hopes he moſt cheriſhed, to humanity, to indulgence; but from that day, ever memorable to his friends and to the nation itſelf, commenced the reverſal of his deſtiny.

Almoſt all great men have an epocha of proſperity in their hiſtory, which ſeems to have wearied fortune; but might not one who had never harboured in his heart one project of perſonal benefit, one ſelfiſh deſire, have hoped for a more conſtant proſperity? He did not obtain it; Providence did not guide the French revolution in the path of juſtice; my father, in following it, was of neceſſity foiled. The very night of his triumph at the Hotel de Ville, at the inſtigation of M. de Mirabeau, the amneſty pronounced in the morning was repealed in the ſections, and of that great day all that remained to my father, was the pleaſure of having ſaved the life of the old Baron de Beſenval. Still that was much: alas! we are ſo little acquainted with the anguiſh of a cruel death, that to have averted it from a ſingle man was enough to preſerve for ever in his mind the inexhauſtible ſolace of an honourable recollection. And will it not always be read in hiſtory with pleaſure, that there exiſted a great ſtateſman, who thought morality, ſenſibility, and goodneſs, perfectly compatible with the talents neceſſary for the government of an empire; will it not be more pleaſing to reflect that this man was acceſſible to generoſity, and to pity, and thoſe who ſuffered miſery of whatever deſcription in the vaſt country of France, could ſay—if he knows it, and can relieve us, we ſhall be relieved!

A year of ſcarcity, ſuch has had not occurred for near a century, combined in 1789 and 1790 with the political troubles, and Mr. Necker by multiplied cares, ſilent but inceſſant, by thoſe cares which produce no brilliant glory, but which are incited by a ſentiment of duty, ſaved Paris and many other cities of France from famine: he procured ſupplies of grain from all parts of the world, employed himſelf night and day on the ſubject, and often regretted the impoſſibility of beſtowing on politics all the time they required; but ſo great was his terror leſt Paris ſhould be in want of bread, in the midſt of a faction impatient for hoſtility, that it occaſioned him a long and dangerous bilious complaint, the ſource of thoſe which ultimately abridged his days; for his affections mingled with his politics, and while he governed men, he loved them.

I have read among his papers the letters of the Commune of Paris and of the ſurrounding Communes, thanking him for his ſucceſsful endeavours to preſerve them from famine. How many adreſſes of this kind, on various occaſions, have I found, ſent from all quarters of France! How agoniſing to contemplate them, in ſpite of

the luſtre they ſhed on a memory I ſo much cheriſh!

During the laſt fifteen months of his laſt adminiſtration, Mr. Necker ſuſtained a continual ſtruggle with the executive power, as well out of the Conſtituent Aſſembly as in the midſt of it: and his ſituation became every day ſo much the more diſadvantageous, as the violent men who ſurrounded the court, had excited ſuſpicions there of his intentions; and as he had loſt the guidance of thoſe whom he had engaged to defend. Much may be ſaid about firmneſs of character, and with reaſon it may be conſidered as an important quality in thoſe who govern: but in the firſt place I think it eaſy to prove that in 1789 and 1790 ſuch was the fermentation of men's minds, that no moral power could have allayed it, and ſecondly, it is impoſſible to poſſeſs a conſiſtent character for another. A man may lend his mind, he may lend his reſources, but there is ſomething ſo individual in character, that it can only ſerve for himſelf. The perſonal action of the King is not neceſſary in the conſtitution of England, but in the other monarchies of Europe, above all in the midſt of a great political criſis, a miniſter never can ſupply the energy of a King: and the ſpeeches he compoſes for him, often ſerve only to expoſe the contraſt that exiſts between what it is intended he ſhould appear, and what he really is.

I muſt alſo allow that my father, frugal by principle of all meaſures of violence and force, repugnant by diſpoſition to all the reſources of corruption, had no other arms againſt the factious than reaſon; but if he had reſorted to other maxims, ſtill I firmly believe that, in the exiſting circumſtances, the King only could have defended the King, and that the words of a miniſter who was known to be without influence at court, could not have the power of a ſingle word pronounced on the throne.

(*To be continued.*)

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

CONCERNING A MAXIM OF SWIFT.

THERE are ſeveral apothegms which from being neatly expreſſed are eaſily remembered, from being eaſily remembered are frequently repeated, and from being frequently repeated are extenſively believed, independently of their conſonance with fact. Of this kind is Swift's ſomewhat miſanthropic remark, "Men are grateful in the ſame degree as they are reſentful." In conſequence of a perſonal occurrence, I have been for twenty years in the habit of trying this maxim upon the individuals within my range of obſervation; but I have hardly ever found it to fit. I am come to think that reſentment is rather proportioned to the irritability, but gratitude to the tenacity of the memory; that thoſe who acquire quickly are uſually reſentful, and thoſe who retain diſtinctly are uſually grateful. I invite a compariſon of this very different poſition with experience. Reſentment is a more ſudden and violent emotion; gratitude a more permanent and gentle impreſſion. Courageous, ſelfiſh, and rude natures are more prone to reſentment; cautious, benevolent, and refined natures are more prone to gratitude; men are the more reſentful, women the more grateful creatures. To reſentment the antithetic emotion is fondneſs, which has alſo its exceſſes and its tranſiency: to gratitude the antithetic emotion is envy, which has alſo its meaſuredneſs and its perſeverance.

ON THE EPIGRAM.

Sulzer compares an epigram with a monument and its inſcription. The firſt half, he ſays, ſhould indicate ſome intereſting object; and the ſecond half make an impreſſive reflection upon it. This diſtich forms a complete epigram in his idea:—

"Infelix Dido! nulli bene nupta marito:
Hoc pereunte, fugis; hoc fugiente, peris."

Poor Dido! ſtill in either huſband croſt;
Whoſe death thy flight, or flight thy death has coſt.

It firſt announces the celebrated Dido as an example of matrimonial misfortune, and then defines with pointed preciſion in what the misfortune conſiſted; the incipient verſe is as it were the ſtatue, and the concluding verſe a characteriſtic motto.

The following epigram wants the firſt half; it is neceſſary to give it a ſuperſcription; but it is neat.

On a woody Iſland.

Hic Cytherea tuo poteras cum Marte jacere;
Vulcanus prohibetur aquis, Sol pellitur umbris.

Here with her Mars may Venus ſafely dwell;
Vulcan the waves, and Sol the ſhades repel.

There

There is a like deficiency in the following Greek epigram: it is here alſo neceſſary to prefix a title:—

On the Statue of Niobe.

Ἐκ ζωὸς μὲ θεοὶ τεύξαν λίθον· ἐκ δὲ λίθοιο
Ζωὸν Πραξιτέλης ἐμπαλιν ἐιργασατο.

Alive, the gods could into ſtone transform;
Of ſtone, Praxiteles with life inform.

But it is a far greater defect to omit the ſecond part, or point, which is the caſe with ſeveral epigrams in the anthology, and which at firſt ſight appears to be the caſe in the following German epigram, although it in reality conceals a ſharp ſting:

You aſk an epigram, and on yourſelf;
My wit is out of joint:
But you can laugh ſo glibly, ſo at nothing,
'Twill do without a point.

DR. HECTOR AND HIS PATIENTS.

Dr. Hector, a famous phyſician among the dames of London in Lord Bacon's time, when they complained they were they could not tell how, but yet they could not endure to take any medicines, would tell them, their way was only to be ſick, for then they would be glad to take any medicine.

TEA-URNS.

Tea-urns paſs for a modern and a Britiſh invention: their application only is new. I have ſeen among the findings at Pompeii, preſerved in the muſeum of Portici, an urn containing a hollow metallic cylinder, for the inſertion of a red-hot iron, in which water was thus kept boiling. The whole apparatus, in form and ſtructure, cloſely reſembles our own utenſils. Hero, in his Pneumatica, deſcribes this machine by the name *anthepſa*. Cicero mentions it in his oration for Roſcius Amerinus as of Corinthian origin. The Chineſe have it not; for in Kien Long's Ode to Tea he deſcribes a kettle on the fire.

MR. ADDISON *to a* LADY.

"MADAM,

"It would be ridiculous in me, after the late imagination you were pleaſed to favour me with, to affect any longer an ignorance of your ſentiments, oppoſite ſoever as an approbation of them muſt be to the dictates of reaſon and juſtice. This expreſſion, Madam, I am highly ſenſible may appear a little too coarſe in the mouth of a polite man; but I hope is no diſgrace to the behaviour of a ſincere one. When we are to talk upon matters of importance, delicacy muſt give way to truth, and ceremony be ſacrificed to candour, and honeſt freedom is the privilege of ingenuity; and the mind which is above the practice of deceit can never ſtoop to a willingneſs to flatter. Give me leave, Madam, to remark, that the connection ſubſiſting between your huſband and myſelf is of a nature too ſtrong for me to think of injuring him in a point where the happineſs of his life is ſo materially concerned. You cannot be inſenſible of his goodneſs, or my obligations; and ſuffer me to obſerve, Madam, that, were I capable of ſuch an action, at the time that my behaviour might be rewarded by your paſſion, I muſt be deſpiſed by your reaſon; and though I might be eſteemed as a lover, I muſt be hated as a man.

"Highly ſenſible, Madam, of the power of your beauty, I am determined to avoid an interview where my reputation may be for ever loſt. You have paſſions, you ſay, Madam, but give me leave to anſwer, that you have underſtanding alſo: you have a heart ſuſceptible of the tendereſt impreſſions, but a ſoul, if you would chooſe to wake it, above an unwarranted indulgence of them; and let me intreat you, for your own ſake, that no giddy impulſe of an ill-placed inclination may induce you to entertain a thought prejudicial to your honour and repugnant to your virtue. I, madam, am far from inſenſible; I too have paſſions; and could my ſituation a few years ago have allowed me a poſſibility of ſucceeding, I ſhould have legally ſolicited that happineſs you are now ready to beſtow. I had the honour, Madam, of ſupping at Mr. D——s's, where I firſt ſaw you, and ſhall make no ſcruple in declaring, that I never ſaw a perſon ſo irreſiſtable, or a manner ſo exceſſively engaging; but the ſuperiority of your circumſtances prevented any declaration on my ſide, and though I burned with a flame as ſtrong as ever filled human breaſt, I laboured to ſuppreſs, or at leaſt ſtudied to conceal it.

"Time and abſence at length abated an unhoping paſſion, and your marriage with my patron and friend effectually cured it. Do not now, I beſeech you, Madam, deſtroy a tranquillity I have juſt begun to taſte, or blaſt your own honour, which has hitherto been ſpotleſs and unſullied. My beſt eſteem is ever your's; but ſhould I promiſe more? Conſider, I conjure you, the total neceſſity I am under of removing myſelf from an intercourſe ſo dangerous; and, in any other command, diſpoſe of your moſt humble

"And devoted, "J. A."

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE MURDER OF THE RED CUMING.

WRITTEN BY THE CHEVALIER LAWRENCE.

ROBERT BRUCE having, in the year 1304, a diſpute with John, ſurnamed, from the colour of his hair, the Red Cuming, a powerful chieftain, and formerly regent of Scotland, ſtabbed him in the Dominican church of Dumfries; but, full of confuſion and remorſe, the future monarch ruſhed out of the church with the bloody poinard in his hand. Kirkpatrick and Lindſay, two barons of his party, were waiting at the gate. "I doubt (ſaid Bruce) I have ſlain the Red Cuming." "Doubteſt thou (exclaimed Kirkpatrick): I mak ſicker."—Accordingly with Lindſay and a few followers he ruſhed into the church and diſpatched the wounded Cuming. The prieſts, offended at a ſanctuary's being violated, reported, that as they were watching the dead body at midnight, they all were overtaken by a deep ſleep, except one aged father, who heard a voice exclaim, "How long, O Lord! ſhall vengeance be deferred?" It was anſwered, "Endure with patience till this day ſhall return for the fifty-ſecond time." In 1357 James of Lindſay was hoſpitably feaſted in the caſtle of Caerlaverock in Dumfriesſhire, belonging to Roger Kirkpatrick. They were the ſons of the murderers of the regent.—In the dead of the night, for ſome unknown cauſe, Lindſay aroſe and poinarded in his bed his unſuſpecting hoſt. He then mounted his horſe to fly, but guilt and fear had ſo bewildered his ſenſes, that after riding till daybreak he was taken not three miles from the caſtle, and executed by order of King David II.

THE haly abbot of Dumfries
Was ſtricken with affright,
Returning thro' the kirkyard trees,
He herde the bird o' night.

He drapt a bead, he croſs'd himſel,
"Gramercie Chriſt me ſave."
Anon he herde a tolling bell,
And thought him an the grave.

He left his palfrey in the ſtall;
The cloiſters all were mirk,
Nae monk found he in cell or hall,
He haſted to the kirk.

The kirk was deck'd in black attire,
The ſaints in black array'd,
And in the middle o' the quire
A bloody corpſe was laid,
And round it mony a monk and frier
In ſilence watch'd and pray'd.

And when they ſaw their abbot come,
And bleſs them wi' the ſign,
With luiks they ſpake, their lips were dumb,
They pointed to the ſhrine.

And nearer as he came, he found
The altar ſtain'd in blood,
And on the ſteps and all around
There ſtream'd a crimſon flood.

His ſilver locks wild horror rais'd,
And wae! he cried, wae! wae!
The mae he cried, the mae he gaz'd,
The wounds they bled the mae.

"Say wha is murder'd here? (he cried)
And by whaſe arm he fell?
He ſeems a chief o' mickle pride;
Methinks I ken him well."

"Red Cuming lies upon that bier
(A monk aroſe and ſaid),
And gift he war a traitor here,
He is a ſaint now dead.

"For being ſlain in holy ground
By ruthleſs dirks and keen,
The blood that trickles frae his wound
Will waſh his conſcience clean.

"Cuming, the friend of England's name,
And Bruce, the Scotſman bold,
This morning unattended came
A parley here to hold.

"Red Cuming had for Edward ſpoke,
And ſpoke of Engliſh gold:
Quoth Bruce, 'Thou haſt thy honour broke,
And our dear country ſold.'

'You lie,' quoth Cuming; Bruce replied
Nae word, but drew his dirk,
And plung'd it in the regent's ſide,
In ſpite o' mither kirk.

"But Bruce was ſtruck wi' haly fear,
And fled without the kirk,
The barons ſaw the chief appear,
Graſping the bloody dirk.

"His buſhy hair like briſtles ſtood,
His luiks war all aſtound,
And frae his dirk the draps o' blood
Ran trickling to the ground.

'What now? what now?' (Kirkpatrick cried,
Wi' frown o' fierce diſdain)
'I doubt (ſaid Bruce, he ſaid and ſigh'd)
I have Red Cuming ſlain.'

'What doubteſt thou (with knotty brow
Return'd Caerlaveroc's knight);
'I ſicker make,' Kirkpatrick ſpake,
And vaniſh'd out o' ſight.

"And he and Lindſay, like bloodhounds,
Purſu'd the track o' gore,
And, while we ſtrove to bind his wounds,
Pierc'd Cuming o'er and o'er.

"Red

" Red Cuming's ghaiſt has ta'en its flight
E'en frae the altar's ſide :
Ah wae to Lindſay's impious ſpite !
Wae to Kirkpatrick's pride !

" For Bruce to rue the deed begins,
And tears are in his e'en ;
He vows he'll waſh away his ſins
Wi' blood in Paleſtine.

" And when he dies his ſquire ſall lock*
His harte in gouden caſe,
And ſall inter it in the rock
At Joſeph's burying-place.

" Yet ſtill I herde Kirkpatrick ſwear,
In ſpite o' ſtate and kirk,
That he above his helme would bear
As creſt the bloody dirk.

" And that, in ſpite o' hell, he'd write
As his deviſe belae,
The words he ſpake, ' I ſicker make :'†
Wae to Kirkpatrick ! wae !"

The monk had ſpoke, and ta'n his place :
" Ah wae ! (the abbot cried)
Wae to Kirkpatrick's haughty race !
And wae to Lindſay's pride !"

The monks prepar'd the funeral rite,
The corpſe in ſhroud was dreſs'd,
The monks were watching at midnight,
When ſleep their e'en oppreſs'd.

But tir'd with watching while they ſlept,
The abbot wak'd alane,
And o'er the corpſe his vigils kept,
When ſtrait he herde a mane.

Him thought it was an infant's cry,
The wailing voice he herde ;
" How lang, O Lord ! (it ſeem'd to ſigh)
Shall vengeance be deferr'd ?"

To this from high a loud reply
Was thunder'd thro' the air :
" Whan yeres are gane fifty and ane,
The following yere beware."

THE MURDER OF CAERLAVEROC.

BY C. K. SHARPE, ESQ.

" *Minſtrelſy of the Scottiſh Border.*"

" NOW come to me, my little page,
Of wit ſae wond'rous ſly !
Ne'er under flower o' youthful age
Did mair deſtruction lie.

" I'll dance and revel wi' the reſt,
Within the caſtle rare ;
Yet he ſall rue the drearie feaſt,
Bot and his lady fair.

" For ye maun drug Kirkpatrick's wine
Wi' juice o' poppy flowers ;
Nae maer he'll ſee the morning ſhine
Frae proud Caerlaveroc's towers.

" For he has twain'd my love and me,
The maid o' mickle ſcorn ;
She'll welcome wi' a tearfu' e'e
Her widowhood the morn.

" And ſaddle weel my milk-white ſteed ;
Prepare my harneſs bright !
Giff I can make my rival bleed,
I'll ride awa' this night."

" Now haſte ye, maſter, to the ha' !
The gueſts are drinking there ;
Kirkpatrick's pride ſhall be but ſma'
For a' his lady fair.

* * * * * *

In came the merry minſtrelſy ;
Shrill pipes wi' tinkling ſtring,
And bagpipes, lifting melody,
Made proud Caerlaveroc ring.

The gallant knights and ladies bright
Did move to meaſures fine,
Like frolic fairies jimp and light,
Wha dance in pale moonſhine.

The ladies glided thro' the ha',
Wi' footing ſwift and ſure ;
Kirkpatrick's dame outdid them a',
Whan ſhe ſtood on the floor.

And ſome had tyres of gold ſa rare,
And pendants* eight or nine ;
But ſhe, wi' but her gowden hair,
Did a' the reſt outſhine.

And ſome, wi' coſtly diamonds ſheen,
Did warriors hearts aſſail ;
But ſhe, wi' her twa ſparkling e'en,
Pierc'd thro' the thickeſt mail.

Kirkpatrick led her by the hand,
Wi' gay and courteous air ;
No ſtately caſtle in the land
Could ſhew ſae bright a pair.

For he was young, and clear the day
Of life to youth appears.
Alas ! how ſoon his ſetting ray
Was dimm'd with ſhow'ring tears !

Fell Lindſay ſicken'd at the ſight,
And ſallow grew his cheek ;
He tried wi' ſmiles to hide his ſpite,
But word he cou'd na ſpeak.

The gorgeous banquet was brought up
On ſilver and on gold ;
The page choſe out a cryſtal cup
The ſleepy juice to hold.

And when Kirkpatrick call'd for wine,
This page the drink would bear ;
Nor did the knight or dame divine
Sic black deceit was near.

Then every lady ſung a ſang,
Some gay, ſome ſad and ſweet,
Like tuneful birds the woods amang,
Till a' began to greet.

---

* The Lockharts derived their name from their anceſtors being charged to tranſport to Jeruſalem the heart of King Robert Bruce, locked in a golden caſe.

† Hence the creſt of Kirkpatrick is a hand graſping a dagger diſtilling gouts of blood. Motto, " *I mak ſicker.*"

* Pendents,—jewels on the forehead.

E'en

E'en cruel Lindſay ſhed a tear,
Forletting malice deep ;
As mermaids, wi' their warbles clear,
Can ſing the waves to ſleep.

And now to bed they all are dight ;
Now ſteek they ilka door ;
There's nought but ſtillneſs o' the night
Whare was ſic din before.

Fell Lindſay puts his harneſs on,
His ſteed doth ready ſtand,
And up the ſtaircaſe is he gone,
Wi' poinard in his hand.

The ſweat did on his forehead break,
He ſhook wi' guilty fear ;
In air he heard a joyfu' ſhriek—
Red Cuming's ghaiſt was near.

Now to the chamber doth he creep ;
A lamp of glimmering ray
Shew'd young Kirkpatrick faſt aſleep,
In arms o' lady gay.

He lay with bare unguarded breaſt,
By ſleepy juice beguil'd ;
And ſometimes ſigh'd, by dreams oppreſt,
And ſometimes ſweetly ſmil'd.

Unclos'd her mouth o' roſy hue,
Whence iſſu'd fragrant air,
That gently, in ſoft motion, blew
Stray ringlets o' her hair.

" Sleep on, ſleep on, ye luvers dear,
The dame may wake to weep :
And that day's ſun may ſhine fou clear,
That ſpills this warrior's ſleep."

He louted down, her lips he preſt,
O kiſs forboding woe !
Then ſtruck on young Kirkpatrick's breaſt
A deep and deadly blow.

Sair, ſair and mickle did he bleed ;
His lady ſlept till day,
But dreamt the Firth* flow'd o'er her head
In bride-bed as ſhe lay.

The murderer haſted down the ſtair,
And back'd his courſer fleet ;
Than did the thunder 'gin to rair,
Than ſhower'd the rain and ſleet.

All fire-fraught darted thro' the rain,
Whare a' was mirk before,
And glinted o'er the raging main,
That ſhook the ſandy ſhore.

But mirk and mirker grew the night,
And heavier beat the rain,
And quicker Lindſay urg'd his flight,
Some ha' or build' to gain.

Lang did he ride o'er hill and dale,
Nor mire nor flood he fear'd :
I trow his courage 'gan to fail
When morning light appear'd.

For, having hied the livelang night,
Thro' hail and heavy ſhowers,
He faund himſel', at peep o' light,
Hard by Caerlaveroc's towers.

The caſtle bell was ringing out,
The ha' was all aſteer,
And mony a ſcreech and waefu' ſhout
Appall'd the murderer's ear.

Now they hae bound this traitor ſtrang,
Wi' curſes and wi' blows,
And high in air they did him hang,
To feed the carrion crows.

* * * * * *

" To ſweet Lincluden's* haly cells
Fou dowie I'll repair ;
There Peace wi' gentle Patience dwells,
Nae deadly feuds are there.

" In tears I'll wither ilka charm,
Like draps o' balefu' yew ;
And wail the beauty that could harm
A knight ſae brave and true."

* Caerlaveroc ſtands on Solway firth.

* Lincluden abbey, near Dumfries, on the banks of the river Cluden.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

IT is not for want of due attention to the National Inſtitute of France that we have noticed ſo few of their proceedings during the laſt ſeveral months, but becauſe the papers laid before that body have been leſs intereſting than thoſe connected with the labours of other learned ſocieties. We preſent to our readers in this number, an account of a Report made by the Phyſical and Mathematical Claſs of the Inſtitute, in anſwer to the queſtion, " *Whether thoſe manufactories from which a diſagreeable ſmell ariſes may prove injurious to health ?*"

The ſolution of this problem is, doubtleſs, of very conſiderable conſequence, as, from the great confidence repoſed in the deciſions of the National Inſtitute it will, probably, form the baſis of laws upon which the regulations of the police depend; and ſince in Paris, the fate of the moſt uſeful eſtabliſhments, and the exiſtence of many arts has hitherto depended on the award of individuals, and that ſome, driven to a diſtance from materials, from workmen, or conſumers, by prejudice, ignorance,

ignorance, or jealouſy, continue to maintain a diſadvantageous ſtruggle againſt innumerable obſtacles, by which their growth is oppoſed.

To arrive at the true ſolution of the problem, the Report takes a view of the ſeveral arts againſt which a clamour has been raiſed, and it divides them into two claſſes. The firſt compriſes all thoſe, the proceſſes of which allow aeriform emanations to eſcape from them into the ſurrounding atmoſphere, either in conſequence of putrefaction or fermentation. The ſecond claſs includes thoſe, in which the artiſt, operating by the aid of fire, developes and evolves in air, or vapour, various principles, which are more or leſs diſagreeable to reſpire, and reputed more or leſs injurious to health.

After having examined the nature of the principal manufactories againſt which conſiderable prejudice has been excited at different times, and in different places, the Reporters infer that there are but few, the vicinity of which is dangerous to health. "Hence," ſay they, "we cannot too ſtrongly exhort thoſe magiſtrates who have the health and ſafety of the public committed to their charge, to diſregard unfounded complaints, which are too frequently brought againſt different eſtabliſhments, daily threaten the proſperity of the honeſt manufacturer, check the progreſs of induſtry, and endanger the fate of the art itſelf.

The magiſtrate ought to be on his guard againſt the proceedings of a reſtleſs and jealous neighbour, he ſhould carefully diſtinguiſh between what is only diſagreeable or inconvenient, from what is dangerous or injurious to health; in ſhort, he ſhould be fully aware of this truth, that by liſtening to complaints of this nature, not only would the eſtabliſhment of ſeveral uſeful arts in France be prevented, but we ſhould inſenſibly drive out of our cities, the farriers, carpenters, joiners, braſiers, coopers, founders, weavers, and all thoſe occupations which are more or leſs diſagreeable to their neighbours. The right of toleration has been eſtabliſhed by time and neceſſity; let us not doubt therefore, but our manufactures, when grown older, and better known will peaceably enjoy the ſame advantage in ſociety; in the mean time we are of opinion, that the claſs ought to avail itſelf of this circumſtance, to put them in a particular manner under the protection of government, and declare publicly that the manufacture of acids, ſal-ammoniac, Pruſſian blue, ſugar of lead, white lead, ſtarch, beer, and leather, as well as ſlaughter houſes, are not injurious to the health of the vicinity when they are properly conducted.

We cannot ſay as much for the ſteeping of hemp, making catgut, layſtalls, and, in general, eſtabliſhments where a large quantity of animal and vegetable matter is ſubject to humid putrefaction: in all theſe caſes, beſides the diſagreeable ſmell which they exhale, miaſmata, more or leſs deleterious, are evolved.

We muſt add, that, though the manufactories of which we have already ſpoken, and which we have conſidered as not injurious to the health of the neighbourhood, ought not to be removed, yet adminiſtration ſhould be requeſted to watch over them ſtrictly, and conſult with well-informed perſons for preſcribing to the conductors the moſt proper meaſures for preventing their ſmoke and ſmell from being diffuſed in the vicinity. This end may be attained by improving the proceſſes of the manufactures, raiſing the outer walls, ſo that the vapours may not be diffuſed among the neighbours; improving the management of the fires, which may be done to ſuch a point, that all the ſmoke ſhall be burnt in the fire-place, or depoſited in the tunnels of long chimnies; and maintaining the utmoſt cleanlineſs in the manufactories, ſo that nothing ſhall be left to putrify in them, and all the refuſe capable of fermentation be loſt in deep wells, and prevented from any way incommoding the neighbours.

We ſhall obſerve too, that when new manufactories of Pruſſian blue, ſal-ammoniac, leather, ſtarch, or any other article, by which vapours, very inconvenient to the neighbours, or danger of fire or exploſions, are to be eſtabliſhed, it would be wiſe, juſt and prudent, to lay it down as a principle, that they are not to be admitted into cities, or near dwellings, without ſpecial authority; and that if perſons neglect to comply with this indiſpenſable condition, their manufactories may be ordered to be removed without any indemnification.

It follows from our report; 1ſt. That catgut manufactories, layſtalls, ſteeping of hemp, and every eſtabliſhment in which animal or vegetable matters are heaped together to putrify in large quantities, are injurious to health, and ought to be remote from towns and every dwelling-houſe. 2dly. That manufactories where diſagreeable ſmells are occaſioned through the action of fire, as in the making of acids, Pruſſian

Pruſſian blue, and ſal-ammoniac, are dangerous to the neighbours only from want of due precautions, and that the care of government ſhould extend only to an active and enlightened ſuperintendence, having for its objects the improvement of their proceſſes, and of the management of the fire, and the maintenance of cleanlineſs. 3dly. That it would be worthy a good and wiſe government, to make regulations prohibiting the future eſtabliſhment of any manufacture, the vicinity of which is attended with any eſſential inconvenience or danger, in towns and near dwelling-houſes, without ſpecial authority previouſly obtained. In this claſs may be comprized the manufactories of *poudrette* (dry night-ſoil), leather, and ſtarch; founderies, melting-houſes for tallow, ſlaughter-houſes, rag-warehouſes, manufactories of Pruſſian-blue, varniſh, glue and ſal-ammoniac, potteries," &c.

Theſe concluſions were adopted by the Inſtitute, and addreſſed to Government, with an invitation to make them the baſis of its deciſions.

M. C. A. Prieur has lately laid before the Inſtitute a Memoir, intitled "Conſiderations on Colours, and of ſeveral of their ſingular Appearances." He ſets out from the known opinions concerning the various ſpecies of luminous rays, the colours reſulting from a mixture of ſeveral of theſe rays taken at different parts of the ſolar ſpectrum, and among others the very remarkable caſe, where the rays are ſo choſen, that their union produces on the organ of ſight the ſenſation of whiteneſs, even if two ſorts of rays only be employed.

If we would comprehend what paſſes in the ſeeing of colours, it is indiſpenſable in the firſt place to obtain a familiar acquaintance with the ſhades compoſed of ſeveral ſimple rays, to acquire preciſe ideas of black and white, and of the complication theſe introduce into coloured appearances; and more eſpecially to underſtand the relation of colours, which, taken two and two in a certain order, are capable of forming by their union white or any other compound tint.

Two colours having this kind of relation to each other are reciprocally termed complimentary colours. One of theſe being given, the other may be determined with more or leſs preciſion by various modes of experiment, calculation, &c.; and the conſideration of them applies very uſefully to a great number of caſes.

The author next proceeds to contraſts, that is, the effect of the ſimultaneous viſion of two ſubſtances differently coloured, when brought near together under certain circumſtances. Contraſt, then, is here a compariſon, from which reſults the ſentiment of a certain difference, great or ſmall. Colours exhibited by contraſt are always conformable to the tint that would be obtained by abſtracting from the colour proper to one of the ſubſtances the rays analogous to the colour of the other. Thus if on red paper a ſlip painted orange-colour be placed, the latter will appear nearly yellow, but the ſame ſtrip placed on yellow paper will appear nearly red. If it be placed on violet-paper it will reſume a yellowiſh tint; and on green paper it will appear red, but in a different degree.

The explanation of theſe inſtances by the rule propoſed is eaſy, if we ſuppoſe the orange-colour of the little ſtrip to be compounded of all the rays except blue, which is commonly the caſe. A multitude of combinations of colours thus placed upon one another bring out the colour of contraſt indicated by the rule laid down; but there are ſeveral circumſtances that render the effect more ſtriking, or modify the reſult. Sometimes it depends on the degree of light by which the colours are obſerved, and ſometimes upon the manner in which it enters the eye.

The colours of contraſt will appear likewiſe with greater vividneſs after they have been obſerved a few moments, or if the coloured ſubſtances be ſhaken a little, ſo that they may paſs ſlowly over the retina. It ſeems as if a certain fatigue of the eye, either inſtantaneouſly with regard to the intenſity of light, or more ſlowly by a prolonged viſion, concurred to produce the appearances in queſtion. But an exceſſive fatigue of the organ would produce a degeneration of the colours belonging to another mode.

M. Prieur propoſes a new method of rendering the colours of contraſt very ſenſible. This method conſiſts in the obſerver being in a room with a good light, and placing againſt the window the coloured papers on which he means to obſerve the contraſts in the manner above-mentioned. The coloured paper ſerving as the ground will then poſſeſs a degree of ſemi-tranſparency; while the little ſlip of a different colour placed upon it is more opake, and in the ſhade, on account of the double thickneſs of paper. Thus the colour produced by the contraſt is rendered much more ſtriking.

From

From this arrangement reſults alſo the ſingularly ſtriking effect of contact of a little ſlip of white paper applied ſucceſſively on paper, glaſs, and cloth, of a given colour. When the tranſparent body is red, the opake white appears bluiſh green; if the ground be orange, it is decidedly blue; on a yellow ground, a kind of violet; on a crimſon ground, green, &c.; always correſponding exactly to the complimentary colour.

The knowledge of contraſt may be uſefully applied to thoſe arts which are employed on the ſubject of colours. The painter is aware that it is not a matter of indifference what colour is placed near another; but when he is acquainted with the law to which their action on each other is ſubjected, he will know better what to avoid, and how to diſpoſe his tints, ſo as to heighten the brilliancy of that which he wiſhes to bring forward. Contraſting them together in ſucceſſion likewiſe affords valuable indications of their nature and compoſition. This the author himſelf has put in practice with advantage in his manufactory of colours and paper-hangings.

Conſiderations on contraſts led Mr. P. to the examination of a very ſingular caſe, viz. the white appearance which a coloured body ſometimes exhibits when viewed through a glaſs of the ſame hue, and his concluſion is, that the perception of whiteneſs in theſe caſes is owing ſolely to the action of contraſts, by which the impreſſion of the colour is deadened or annihilated; while that of a certain degree of brightneſs ſtill ſubſiſts, and is noticed from the oppoſition of a greater degree of obſcurity. Hence he gives a new definition of whiteneſs:—"White is with reſpect to us the ſenſation of light, when no particular colour predominates in it, or is perceived in it."

In another part of his Memoir the author conſiders the colouring of different opake and tranſparent bodies, and inquires what are the luminous rays which a given coloured body is really capable of reflecting or tranſmitting. In the courſe of his experiments he diſcovered that ſeveral opake ſubſtances, of various natures and of all colours, owed their coloured appearance to the following laws:—1. Each of the bodies always abſorbed the rays that were complementary to the predominant colour. 2. In ſome the abſorption included, beſides the complimentary ſpecies, others collateral to this ſpecies, and more or leſs numerous. 3 The deeper a colour is, the fewer ſpecies of rays it reflects.

Speaking of the appearance of coloured clouds, particularly thoſe we ſee about the riſing and ſetting of the Sun, he ſays, this phenomenon has hitherto remained without explanation. It is not, he aſſerts, owing to the refraction of the ſolar rays, but to the ſucceſſive abſorption of them, when they ſtrike on the inferior parts of the atmoſphere, which are loaded with vapour. The quantity of vapours, and even their nature, not being the ſame every day, produce correſponding differences in their effects.

Commonly the firſt rays attacked by theſe vapours are the blue adjacent to the violet. Soon after they attack the contiguous rays, gaining with more rapidity the blue properly ſo called; then the green, the yellow, and thus proceeding to the red. Hence the yellowiſh, orange, and red colours, exhibited by the clouds. This period of tints, the evening for example, diſplays itſelf gradually as the Sun approaches the horizon. The ſame hues tinge terreſtrial objects, the part of the air neareſt the ſun, and this luminary itſelf.—Accordingly, when we can receive its rays on a prism, we perceive that the rays actually abſorbed correſpond to the general tint of the moment.

Contraſts may likewiſe render the colour of the clouds complicated; as for inſtance, when a great portion of the ſky diſplays its blue tint. There are ſome clouds the colour of which ariſes ſolely from this cauſe; and ſuch may be ſeen at times in the middle of the day, when we have a lofty mountain at our back, or are in any other ſituation where the eye is deſcended from the too powerful action of the ſolar light, either direct or reflected; but in this caſe the clouds have only a yellowiſh tinge, preciſely the complementary colour of ſky-blue.

Sometimes the Moon is of a ſimilar colour, when it is very high, a little before or after the Sun paſſes the horizon. It appears thus, or even completely white, when clouds variouſly coloured by the vapours of ſun riſe or ſun-ſet in the air at the ſame time.

Laſtly, from the irregularity of the earth's ſurface, and of the ſtate of the atmoſphere, the phenomena are liable to be concealed or ſubjected to various interruptions. In our climate the colouring of the clouds ſeldom reaches its laſt ſtage. On ſome evenings, when the ſky is very clear

clear toward the part where the ſun ſets, while light clouds float very high over our heads, we ſhall ſee theſe at a ſubſequent period appearing of a very light red, heightened by the diminution of light on the earth, ſoon after obſcured, and at length becoming extinct in ſhade.

M. Prieur ſupports his principles partly by the doctrine and facts generally admitted; partly by others leſs commonly known; and laſtly by obſervations of his own. He does not however flatter himſelf that the preſent ſketch exhibits the matter in a ſuitable light, and means to purſue the ſubject by farther reſearches and new experiments, if his powers and leiſure will permit.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS JAMES PLUCKNETT'S, (DEPTFORD) *for a new Method of mowing Corn, Graſs, &c.*

THE operation of mowing, according to Mr. Plucknett's plan, is performed by means of a machine moving on wheels, which may be worked either by men or horſes; and according as it is done by the former on the latter, the machine muſt be leſs or greater. Two wheels are made moveable on an axis, and to the middle of the axis is fixed an upright bar which turns round as the wheels turn, and upon this bar is fixed a circular cutting knife or inſtrument. The machine thus conſtructed is driven on, and while the wheels turn once the knife and the bar to which it is faſtened turn almoſt eleven times; the knife, when the machine is worked by a man, is about twenty inches long, but when a horſe is the moving power, it is about three feet in length. By a neat contrivance, the knife riſes out of its place if oppoſed by any obſtacle in its courſe, and when that is paſſed it is adjuſted again by its own weight. By another contrivance, corn that has been beat down by rains, wind, &c. is raiſed up, and thus prepared for the cutting inſtrument to perform its part of the buſineſs.

MR. H. F. WITHERBY'S (ISLINGTON), *for a new Method of filtering Water.*

It is not poſſible to deſcribe the nature of this invention without the aid of plates. The excluſive privilege is claimed for the parts of the machine called the ſyphon and fountain, without any regard to the ſubſtances through which the water paſſes; and the advantages propoſed are the large quantities of fluid capable of filtration by this machine, and the eaſe with which the apparatus may be cleaned from the impurities left by the water. Sponge is recommended as the ſyphon to bring the water from one veſſel to another.

Obſervation.—We heartily wiſh ſucceſs to every attempt made to purify this moſt important article of life. By ſome medical men the greater part of the evils to which the human frame is ſubject is imputed to the want of pure and wholeſome water; as a remedy they propoſe diſtilled water: it would therefore be deſirable that ſome practicable method ſhould be hit upon to obtain water pure, without the expence of diſtillation.

MR. WILLIAM WILKINSON'S (NEEDHAM MARKET), *for improved Pan-tiles for covering Houſes, &c.*

Theſe tiles are of two kinds, called upper and lower, from their relative ſituation with regard to each other when formed into a covering. The lower tile is formed ſo that the greater or receiving end may admit the leſs or dripping end of the next tile above it into its cavity, after the manner of troughs leading into each other. A perforation is made at the greater end of this tile, through which a clout nail or other faſtening may be paſſed into the lath that ſupports it. The tiles are ſo made, that if two lower ones be placed by the ſide of each other at a proper diſtance, an upper tile will receive into its cavity their raiſed edges, be ſupported by the ſhoulders formed in them, and cloſely cover the ſpace between them.

To the ſpecification are annexed drawings of the moulds in which the tiles are to be made; and it is only with regard to the ſhape, not the ſize, nor the method of making of the tiles, that Mr. Wilkinſon lays claims to an excluſive right. He nevertheleſs has inſerted his plan of manufacturing tiles, which is as follows:—the mould conſiſts of three parts, viz. the ſtock, the mould-board, and the frame. The ſtock being made faſt on a table by a wedge and ſtaple, the mould-board and frame are placed on it; the mould is then filled with earth, and ſtruck off in the uſual manner. The tile frame and mould-board are then taken off the ſtock, and, with the face of the tile downward, placed on a hand-board; the tile and mould-

board are forced out of the frame, the mould board taken off, and the tile laid on a floor, or placed on a ſtage formed of boards, ſimilar to thoſe uſed for the common pan-tile. When the tiles are ſufficiently dried they are dreſſed on a horſe or ſtool, reſembling the mould-board, proper allowance being made for the ſhrinking of the tiles. The tiles are then paired face to face and chequered, in this ſtate they are left until perfectly dry and fit for the kiln.

MR. RALPH WEDGWOOD'S (BURSLEM), *for a Compoſition for making Glaſs upon new Principles.*

Mr. Wedgwood makes uſe of alkaline ſalt, pieces or parts of China, or earthenware pitchers, or pieces of baked clay, old plaſter moulds, or calcareous earths, borax, ſiliceous earths, and *terra ponderoſa*. The alkaline ſalts and borax are to be uſed in a ſtate of ſolution, and in this ſolution, the pieces of china, or earthen ware, or baked clay, being firſt made red hot, are to be thrown: to theſe are to be added old plaſter-mould, or calcareous earth, firſt ſlacking them in a ſolution of borax in water, and then the ſiliceous earths and *terra ponderoſa* are to be added, all which articles are to be ground together, and dried over a ſlow fire. If the alkaline ſalts and borax are uſed in a ſtate of powder, they are then to be uſed in the ſame manner as in the common proceſs. When the ſeveral articles are ground together and dried, they are to be fuſed, and when in a ſtate of perfect fuſion poured from the melting pot into cold water.

The proportions of the materials are from 10 to 50 parts in weight of alkaline ſalts, from 12 to 70 of water, of the pieces of China or earthen ware from 50 to 150 parts, and if baked clay is uſed 80 to 100 parts. There are other proportions given, but an accurate regard to them is not abſolutely neceſſary; though the patentee conceives that by attending to them a greater advantage will be gained than can be had by the preſent mode of making glaſs, and with a ſaving of health to the labourers employed.

MR. PETER MARSLAND'S (HEATON NORRIS, LANCASTER), *for Improvements in fixing Cotton yarn.*

"My invention (ſays Mr. Marſland) conſiſts in the extraction of the air from a veſſel containing the cotton-yarn which is to be ſized, or the principal part of ſuch air, and conſequently from the cotton-yarn itſelf, and applying the ſize to the cotton-yarn while the air is ſo extracted. The more completely the air is extracted, the more perfect will the operation be."

When the air is properly extracted, the ſize is to be introduced into the receiver by means of a pipe and proper cock, or by any other apparatus. When the ſize is admitted into the receiver it enters into the yarn and impregnates it very rapidly. To prevent the yarn from receiving any injury, the ſize muſt be introduced ſlowly, or the yarn packed in bags, &c. When the ſize enters the receiver, it cauſes the quantity of air which was not extracted to riſe to the top of the receiver. To prevent the yarn from riſing above the ſize, it muſt be faſtened down, or a lid be fixed within the receiver at a few inches from the top. If it be deſired to give a greater preſſure to the ſize, after it is admitted into the receiver, than that of the common atmoſphere, the communication between the receiver and the ſize veſſel muſt be cloſed by turning the cock, and then one end of a forcing-pump may be inſerted into the top of the receiver; and by means of it a quantity of condenſed air may be forced upon the ſurface of the ſize.

After the yarn has remained a few minutes in the receiver, it is to be placed in a thin cold ſize, to prevent its growing hard, until it undergoes the next common operation in the courſe of its manufacture. The ſize anſwers beſt when it is made thick, and introduced at or near the boiling temperature. The proceſs may be facilitated by heating the yarn, to any degree not exceeding that of boiling water. Mr. Marſland confines his invention for which he claims an excluſive privilege ſolely to the extraction of the air from a veſſel containing the cotton-yarn, and applying the ſize to it, while the air is ſo extracted.

MR. THOMAS ROWNTREE'S (CHRIST-CHURCH, SURREY), *for a new-invented Axle tree and Box for Carriages.*

The nature of this invention cannot be explained without the aid of figures; we can therefore do no more than make a reference to the ſpecification itſelf, and obſerve, that the advantages to be derived from this mode of conſtructing axle-trees and boxes with a mobile collar are ſaid to be ſafety in travelling, and much leſs draught to the horſes.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. GEORGE GREGORY has undertaken a New Cyclopædia, which is to be completed in twelve months; the whole making twelve parts, or two large and elegant quarto volumes, with one hundred copper-plates, by Mr. HEATH and Mr. PORTER. In his Proſpectus Dr. G. obſerves, that a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, in a compendious form, ſufficiently copious without being prolix, accurate but not diffuſe, diveſted of all ſuperfluous matter, compreſſing rather than copying what has been done by others, and exhibiting a clear but conciſe view of the preſent ſtate of the various branches of human knowledge, has long been a moſt deſirable object to the Engliſh reader. The immediate advantages promiſed to the purchaſers are,

1ſt, That it will exhibit a compendium of all human knowledge, the more luminous becauſe cleared of all extraneous matter; rather practical than ſpeculative; and in which particular attention will be paid to the moſt uſeful branches.

2d. It will be of a convenient and comparatively portable ſize, calculated to lie on the table of every ſtudious perſon, as a book of conſtant reference.

3d. That it will be printed ſo as to correſpond with the quarto editions of Dr. Johnſon's Dictionary; and the poſſeſſors of both works will thus have, in four quarto volumes, and at a moderate expence, all the literary aid which the Engliſh ſtudent or reader can poſſibly require.

J. S. STEWART, Eſq. of Belfaſt, has a poem nearly ready for publication intitled the Pleaſures of Love.

Sir HENRY ENGLEFIELD is about to publiſh a ſecond edition of his Walk through Southampton, with large additions.

The Biſhop of LANDAFF is printing a new edition of his Apology for Chriſtianity, and his Apology for the Bible, in one volume octave, to which he will add Two Sermons in Defence of Revealed Religion.

Dr. E. D. CLARKE has in the preſs a work intitled Mineralogy, or an eaſy and ſimple Method of arranging the Subſtances of the Mineral Kingdom into Claſſes, Orders, Genera, Species, and Varieties, according to their Diſtribution on the Surface of the Globe.

DR. AIKIN has in the preſs, ſhortly to be publiſhed, a work intitled "Geographical Delineations, or a compendious View of the Natural and Political State of all Parts of the Globe." 2 vols. ſmall 8vo.

Mr. GLADWIN, of Bengal, the celebrated author of the Perſian Moonſhee, and other valuable Works on Eaſtern literature, has at length, after a laborious ſtudy of many years, and with the aſſiſtance of the moſt learned native Orientaliſts, completed his great Perſian Dictionary, which, beſides a multiplicity of words not to be found in Richardſon or Meninſki, contains above thirty thouſand words with examples, taken from the beſt poets and philological writers, the Jehangiri, Borhan Kata, and other dictionaries. From Mr. Gladwin's perfect knowledge of all the terms uſed in the courts of law, the diplomatic, civil, and military departments, this work will be found equally uſeful to the young cadet or writer going out to India, as to the critical ſtudent at home.

Mr. GLADWIN has alſo prepared for the preſs Illuſtrations of the Boſtan, Behariſtan, Ayàr-daneſh, and the Letters of Abul'fuzl, adapted to the uſe of the ſtudents of Fort-William College; and he has begun to print the Guliſtan of Sadi, in the original Perſian, with a literal tranſlation, and a complete analyſis of every word, Arabic and Perſian, which occurs in that celebrated work. This will form a large quarto volume, and is printed at the Hindooſtannee preſs in Calcutta, a new fount of Arabic and Perſian types having been provided expreſsly for this publication.

Mr. SNAPE will ſhortly publiſh a Treatiſe on Practical Farriery, in which new methods of cure will be propoſed for ſome of the moſt formidable diſorders incident to horſes.

A work will ſoon appear by Mr. G. DYER, of Exeter, on the Reſtoration of the Ancient Modes of beſtowing Names on the Rivers, Hills, Vallies, Plains, and Settlements of Britain, in which nearly all the explanations given to theſe by Verſtegan, Skinner, Vallancey, Bryant, Borlaſe, Whitaker, Pryce, Macpherſon, and other etymologiſts, are ſhewn to be unfounded.

Dr.

Dr. ANDERSON, of Madras, has publiſhed in the Madras Gazette the following Letter, which he had lately received from Manilla, announcing the formation of a Literary Society in that city:

"There is lately inſtituted here, under the immediate protection of Government, a Literary Society, to which they have done me the honour to appoint me Secretary. The intention of this Society is to produce a Journal every month, treating of the different branches of uſeful ſciences of the Phillipine Iſlands, in order to encourage induſtry. Each will begin with an Hiſtorical Extract of theſe Iſlands ſince the commencement of their eſtabliſhment by the Spaniards, drawn from the moſt approved authors on this ſubject, deprived of all ſuperſtition in the ancient relations. After that they will ſpeak of the three kingdoms, the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral. Agriculture will occupy a great ſpace; and commerce and induſtry will furniſh the Journal with ſomething upon navigation. A few ſheets will be reſerved for the remarkable events of every deſcription which may have occurred, with obſervations on their different accidents. This is nearly the plan, which you will be able to judge more of by the Proſpectus, which I ſhall have the honour of ſending to you by the firſt opportunity, but it is at preſent in the preſs, and will not appear before the end of the month. The Society, wiſhing to acquire all the information and light which can tend to render their work more uſeful, and at the ſame time enter into a correſpondence with the other different ſocieties who are occupied by the ſame views, have requeſted me, and in particular the Preſident, Don Domingo Goyena, to inform the Society at Madras of their intentions by this opportunity, until they can do it more formally by ſending the Proſpectus of their Journal. Not knowing any of the other members of this Society excepting you, Sir, I take the liberty to requeſt you will engage the learned Members of your aſſembly in favour of this infant ſociety,—*Friends of Lucania*,—and engage them to admit with benevolence the requeſt to enter into correſpondence, and make known to this infant in the cradle their lights, their works, and, in fine, to aſſiſt it with their ſuccour, that it may one day be enabled to tread in the ſteps of its maſters. I cannot help being extremely flattered, Sir, by a commiſſion which brings to my recollection a perſon of your merit, and which will often give me the opportunity to aſſure you of the ſentiments of reſpect and high conſideration with which

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your very humble and very

Manilla, obedient ſervant,

10th *Feb.* 1804. "J. M. DAYOT."

A Life of Mrs. CHAPONE will ſhortly appear, prefixed to a new edition of her Letters on the Improvement of the Mind.

A New Italian Dictionary for the Pocket will be publiſhed in a few days.

Mr. MORRISON, of Perth, has announced a new work, to be publiſhed in nine parts, making two handſome volumes in octavo, under the title of Bibliotheca Sacra, or a Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures, explaining the various Terms, Doctrines, Hiſtories, Characters, Ordinances, Inſtitutions, Laws, Precepts, and Figures, in the Sacred Oracles; to be illuſtrated with a complete Set of entirely new Maps.

Profeſſor SCOTT, of Aberdeen, is preparing a work for publication, intitled Elements of Intellectual Philoſophy, or an Analyſis of the Powers of the Human Underſtanding, tending to aſcertain the Principles of Rational Logic.

Dr. COX has in the preſs a new edition of his Practical Obſervations on Inſanity.

The late Dr. IRVINE's Eſſays, chiefly on chemical ſubjects, with ſome additional Eſſays by WILLIAM IRVINE, M. D. will ſhortly make their appearance.

The Rev. ROBERT FELLOWES has in the preſs a Body of Speculative and Practical Theology, 2 vols. 8vo.; likewiſe a volume of Poems, chiefly tranſlated or imitated from the German Idylls and other works of Geſner.

The Rev. Mr. HARWOOD's Hiſtory of Litchfield, very much enlarged from his original deſign, will appear about Chriſtmas.

Two volumes of Sermons of the late TIMOTHY KENRICK, of Exeter, are nearly ready for publication.

Dr. VALPY's New Greek Grammar, written on the plan of his Latin Grammar, will be ſhortly publiſhed.

Mr. RICHARD WISTON, of Leiceſter, author of ſeveral uſeful Works on Agriculture and Gardening, is printing a Natural Hiſtory of Strawberries, with the Improvements in their Cultivation.

J. C. DAVIE, Eſq. has in the preſs Travels in South America, in Letters addreſſed to the late Mr. Yorke, of Taunton Dean.

The following is a new method of preparing ceruſe in the large way:—Take any quantity of lead-aſhes, and diſſolve them, by the aid of gentle heat, in a ſufficient quantity of dilute nitric acid; filtrate the ſolution, and precipitate it by decanted chalk. The precipitate, waſhed and dried, gives the pureſt and moſt beautiful ceruſe that can be ſeen.

Dr. THORNTON has lately recorded two inſtances of perſons completely cured of conſumption by means of the hydrazotic gas.

The

The Cow-Pox. — We had conceived that the value and importance of this great diſcovery had been now too generally felt to leave even for the audacity of empiriciſm any hope of achieving miſchief from miſrepreſentation. Yet on a ſudden ſome perſons (whoſe authority in matters of truth and ſcience in the metropolis, and among thoſe who know them, is, thank God, at a very low ebb) have addreſſed the ignorant and unſuſpecting in a manner as vulgar as their object is pernicious. They announce new diſeaſes, the conſequence of the cow-pox, and caſes of variolous infection after vaccination; the whole or the chief part of which we take it upon ourſelves to affirm never have had any exiſtence except in their own malignant minds. It will be remembered that after Galileo had invented the teleſcope, and had actually communicated to the world the diſcoveries he had made with that inſtrument, certain perſons, envious of his honours, undertook to demonſtrate, and they actually called mathematics to their aid, that ſuch an inſtrument as the teleſcope was an impoſſible thing, and conſequently that all that Galileo had told them about Jupiter's Moons, the Phaſes of Venus, and the Spots in the Sun, were abſolute falſehoods! One of theſe opponents of Galileo actually made an *incomplete* teleſcope, and thus endeavoured to prove to the eye-ſight of thoſe who liſtened to him, that Jupiter's Moons were not to be ſeen by any ſuch inſtrument! Nothing can be more analogous to the ſtate of the queſtion relative to vaccination. Myriads of ſubjects in all the quarters of the world have been inoculated with vaccine matter for ſeveral years paſt, and this experience has left one concurring opinion of its uniform mildneſs and inoffenſiveneſs, and of its efficacy as a preſervative againſt the ſmall-pox. Indeed there appears little doubt that, inaſmuch *as this diſeaſe is not contagious*, the ſmall-pox muſt in a few years be completely eradicated. A more important diſcovery certainly was never communicated to the human race; and it adds another wreath of glory to our country, that JENNER is an Engliſhman! It muſt be obvious, from the delicate circumſtances and numerous qualifications which attend the proceſs of inoculation generally, and of a new ſpecies in particular, that the opponents of the cow-pox need take no great credit for ingenuity, in availing themſelves of ſome unfavourable reſults in the infancy of the practice, which at the ſame time are wholly unconnected with the ſalutarineſs or efficacy of the diſeaſe. That a human ſubject ſhould have a particular diſorder but once, is a point yet unexplained by the philoſophy of medicine. The ſuſceptibility to ſuch diſeaſes at one time rather than at another is alſo in a great meaſure unintelligible. Theſe are parts of the *arcana* of nature, the knowledge of which would certainly be uſeful and deſirable; but the practice of medicine may notwithſtanding proceed to a certain degree without our underſtanding all the relations of cauſe and effect. Thus as matter of fact it was fortunately aſcertained that we might chooſe *our time* for communicating the infection of ſmall-pox, and conſequently abate the virulence of that diſeaſe. This was a great diſcovery; but Dr. Jenner has carried it further. He has found out a ſubſtitute which is *uniformly* mild, which equally prevents the recurrence, and which at the ſame time *is not contagious*. The difficulty attending all inoculation is the ſame. Our imperfect knowledge of nature does not enable us to chooſe the exact moment of ſuſceptibility; conſequently many perſons who have been inoculated for the ſmall-pox, have imperfectly taken the diſeaſe, and have afterwards been the victims of a natural attack. Juſt ſo, many ſubjects may have been inoculated for the cow-pox who may not have been in the requiſite ſtate of ſuſceptibility, and may conſequently not have acquired protection. We muſt abandon inoculation altogether, and return to the miſeries of the natural ſmall-pox, or we muſt receive it with the ſlight diſadvantage, that in one caſe out of many thouſands we may be uncertain whether it operates as a ſure preventive. This uncertainty, however, has no particular connection with vaccine inoculation. It oppoſes itſelf equally to variolous inoculation; and the ſame uncertain protection operates with equal force againſt the one as the other. Yet the cow-pox inoculation is *always* mild; ſo mild as not to be felt or perceived in the conſtitution, and the ſmall-pox inoculation is *often* violent, and *not unfrequently* fatal! No perſon can heſitate to decide which to prefer. But there is another conſideration of weight to him who knows his duty to ſociety: that by inoculating for the ſmall-pox he engenders and ſpreads a contagious diſorder, while, on the contrary, the cow-pox is incommunicable except by means of artificial inoculation. It cannot however be neceſſary, at this time, to expatiate on the advantages of cow-pox inoculation, except ſo far as to repel the illiberal

illiberal conduct of its opponents. What can be the object of theſe perſons but to excite the prejudices of the low and vulgar, when they talk of cow-mange, cow-pox evil, cow-pox gangrene, and other ſuch nonſenſe? Do they not know that the people whom they addreſs are ſuſtained by *cow's fleſh*, and that they drink the *milk* of *cows*, at the very time thoſe animals are affected not only by the cow-pox, but by all the other diſeaſes to which they are ſubject? If ſuch ſcandalous oppoſition to a moſt ſalutary practice were the reſult of folly or prejudice alone, we might content ourſelves with pitying the infatuation; but if, as may juſtly be ſuſpected, from ſome of the artifices employed, it is founded on envy and mean ſelf-intereſt, the public indignation cannot be more properly directed than againſt ſuch miſchievous delinquency. We hope, therefore, that on this occaſion we ſhall not be conſidered as overſtepping the bounds of our duty in appealing to the public judgment in ſo important a cauſe.

An Act of Parliament was obtained during the laſt ſeſſion for powers to make *underneath the Thames* a communication, by means of a tunnel or archway, for foot-paſſengers, and a larger one for carriages. The ſite choſen for the opening of the foot-paſſage is a little to the weſt of the London Docks, on the north ſide, and in a line oppoſite at Rotherhithe.—The carriage-road is intended to be opened at or near the ancient horſe-ferry at Limehouſe and Rotherhithe. The recent eſtabliſhment of the London Docks, Weſt India Docks, Eaſt India Docks, and the Commercial Road, on the North ſide of the river, and of the Rotherhithe Dock, the Grand Surrey Canal, and the Dartford road, leading through Rotherhithe to London, on the ſouth ſide, require a greater facility in paſſing from ſhore to ſhore than can be produced by a ferry.—To the foregoing noble and ſtupendous works the intended paſſages will be no leſs uſeful and important for the conveniences which they will produce, than for the ſingularity of the undertaking. Meaſures are taken for immediately entering upon the execution of the plan, under the direction of engineers of the higheſt reputation, who entertain no doubt whatever of accompliſhing it.

In the uſual conſtruction of electrical machines the collecting points are fixed, and by the leaſt accidental motion are liable to ſcratch the glaſs; to obviate this inconvenience, Mr. SINGER places the points in a cylindrical wire terminated by ſmooth wooden balls, the diameter of which is leſs than the length of the points. This wire is moveable on its axis, by means of a ſpring-ſocket annexed to the ſtem which enters the conductor. The points may be placed at any required elevation, ſo that the danger of ſcratching the glaſs is effectually obviated by the balls coming in contact while the points are kept at a ſmall diſtance.

It has been publicly ſtated, that the eating the leaves of the bohea-tea has effected ſeveral ſtriking cures in caſes of a dropſical habit.

The following is a ſimple method of making tubes of elaſtic gum, or *caoutchoue*:—Split a ſtick of cane, and apply together again the ſplit pieces, but with a ſlip of whalebone interpoſed between them. Cut the elaſtic gum into ſlips fit for twiſting over the prepared cane, ſo as to cover it; then, by duly heating the ſurface of the cane covered with the *caoutchoue*, it will melt ſo as to form one piece; when cold, draw out the interpoſed whalebone from between the ſplit cane, by which means the whole ſubſtance of the cane may be then readily withdrawn from under the covering, thus leaving the tube formed as deſired.

M. STEVEN of Friedrichſham in Denmark, who is making the tour of Georgia, has formed in that country and in the regions bordering on the Caſpian Sea a valuable collection of birds, plants, and in particular of inſects, hitherto unknown, which he has ſent home to his native country.

A new periodical work printed at Peterſburg in the German language, intitled the Ruſſian Mercury, contains the following intereſting details concerning a ſcholar who conceived the deſign of writing a Hiſtory of Ruſſia, and whoſe perſeverance in the proſecution of his object was truly extraordinary. This man, whoſe name was SELLIUS, lived at Peterſburg about the middle of the laſt century. With a mind wholly intent on the plan he had formed, he began to ſtudy all the languages which might enable him to ſeek materials in the moſt authentic ſources. He was indefatigable in his reſearches, and at length imagined that he had diſcovered in the convent of St. Alexander Newſki at Peterſburg a valuable collection of manuſcripts and other documents relative to the ſubject. He accordingly ſought the acquaintance of the ſuperior, and after ſome time requeſted his permiſſion to inſpect the archives and the library of the convent. "Foreigners (replied the prelate), and you Germans in particular, make a

point

point of publiſhing every thing; but our hiſtory is ſo black, and frequently ſo tragical, that we conſider it our duty to throw over it an impenetrable veil. As to the manuſcripts of which you ſpeak, I have no knowledge of them; at leaſt I can aſſure you that they are not in the convent you have mentioned." This reply, which would have diſcouraged any other, was on the contrary a freſh ſpur to Sellius. After ſeveral other attempts equally unſucceſsful, he conceived the moſt extraordinary deſign that the love of letters and the paſſion for reſearch ever produced. Finding it impoſſible to penetrate into this convent which contained the object of his moſt ardent deſires, he again waited on the ſuperior and declared that he felt himſelf moſt powerfully impelled to enter into the boſom of the Greek church; that he wiſhed in conſequence to abjure his religion, and to aſſume the religious habit in the abovementioned convent. The aſtoniſhed prelate in vain remonſtrated and detailed all the diſcouraging circumſtances to which he would be ſubjected by the diſcipline of the order, which is one of the moſt rigid. Sellius perſiſted in his reſolution; he aſſumed the habit, and, as it may be ſuppoſed, the fathers did not ſtudy to render his noviciate eaſy to him. He ſupported this ſevere trial, and as his whole attention ſeemed to be occupied with faſting and prayer, he at length diſpelled the ſuſpicions with which he was regarded, and obtained acceſs to the library and the archives of the convent. From the magnitude of the ſacrifice he had made, ſome idea may be formed of his diſappointment when he found that they did not contain what he ſought; but another diſcovery which he made at the ſame time ſomewhat diminiſhed his chagrin. He aſcertained that a great quantity of manuſcripts had been taken from theſe archives and conveyed to ſeveral convents in the interior of the empire, the names of which were ſpecified. Theſe he carefully noted down.—He then repaired to the ſuperior and requeſted his permiſſion to make a pilgrimage, which he ſaid he had been commanded to do by his patron, who appeared to him in a dream. To ſuch a pious undertaking it was impoſſible to oppoſe any obſtacles; he received the pontifical benediction, aſſumed the habit of a pilgrim, and ſet out to viſit all the convents in the interior of the empire. Invariably faithful to his plan, every chapel, every miraculous image, received his homage; the reputation of his eminent piety every where preceded him; and whenever he ventured to approach the libraries and the archives of the convents that he viſited, it was not without obſerving the greateſt precautions. For ſo many ſacrifices he often found himſelf amply compenſated; but frequently his expectations were cruelly diſappointed. He loſt not a moment, he tranſcribed, compiled, and when it was impoſſible for him to make extracts, he had the addreſs to prevail on the librarians, moſtly ignorant men, to entruſt him with the originals, and they even ſuffered him without heſitation to carry away the moſt valuable manuſcripts. Sellius ſucceſſively tranſmitted theſe precious gleanings to a truſty friend at Moſcow, whom he had previouſly requeſted to procure for him a private place, were it even a cellar, in which on his arrival he might without fear of ſurpriſe enjoy the fruit of ſo many painful reſearches. On hearing that the whole had arrived in ſafety, he haſtened to Moſcow and ſhut himſelf up for ſix whole weeks in a kind of cellar, becauſe he thought himſelf ſecure in no other ſituation. There engaged night and day in digeſting, tranſcribing, and analyſing, he ſcarcely allowed himſelf a few hours for repoſe. When he had at length exhauſted his manuſcripts, he iſſued from his tomb and returned to his convent, where he intended to begin the great work for which he had been collecting materials; but his health being impaired by the extreme fatigue and labour of the laſt ſix weeks in particular, he was totally unable to proceed with it. He ſoon afterwards fell ſick, was obliged to keep his bed, and perceiving that his end was approaching, he wrote to a friend of his at Peterſburg, to whom he bequeathed all the papers that ſhould be found in his cell after his death: but when the latter appeared to take poſſeſſion of this legacy the ſuperior replied, "Don't you know that a religious has no property, and conſequently cannot make any bequeſt? Beſides, your friend has not left any papers."

A ſociety is inſtituted at Bombay, for the purpoſe of collecting uſeful knowledge in every branch of ſcience, and of promoting the farther inveſtigation of the hiſtory, literature, arts, and manners, of the Aſiatic nations. Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, who was elected preſident, delivered a very eloquent diſcourſe on the occaſion.

MARIA PAULOWNA, Grand Ducheſs of Ruſſia, has, much to her honour, undertaken the care of the two ſons left by the celebrated poet Schiller.

The

The third and fourth volumes of the Works of the late KING of SWEDEN have juſt appeared at Stockholm. This collection, publiſhed by his ſon, will be the moſt durable monument that can be erected to his memory.

At Teflis, a public academy has been lately opened under the direction of ALEXEI PETRIEF, who is converſant in the Ruſſian language, and who has made conſiderable progreſs in the fine arts. Every means are employed by the Ruſſian government to render the Georgians acquainted with the language, and familiar with the manners of the Ruſſians. A number of Ruſſian books have already been tranſlated into the Georgian language; and, in return, the romances of SERGEI FINOGWELL, and the works of other Georgians, have been tranſlated into Ruſſian.

The new Calendar of France is aboliſhed by a decree of the Senate, and the Gregorian Calendar reſtored, according to which all dates will be expreſſed after the firſt of January, 1806.

M. VENTENAT, charged by Madame Bonaparte with making known to the public all the new ſpecies of the garden of Malmaiſon, has conſecrated to her the Joſephina, originally from New Holland, and near akin to the *digitalia*, and the *tedalia*.

M. DE BEAUVOIS (another French botaniſt) has dedicated to the Emperor Napoleon, a tree of the country of Oware, in Africa, diſtinguiſhed by its ſplendour, and the ſize and ſingularity of its flower.

M. PERON has communicated to the National Inſtitute two obſervations in regard to the natural hiſtory of man. The firſt relates to the celebrated apron of the Hottentot women; denied by ſome, and differently deſcribed by others. M. Peron proves that it is an excreſcence, which forms one of the characters of a particular race, known under the name of the Boſchieſmen. The other obſervation relates to the ſtrength of ſavages. A number of experiments made by Regnier's Dynamometer, has ſhewn that they are weaker, *cæteris paribus*, than people of civilized nations.

A ſociety in France has propoſed as a prize poem, a queſtion on the influence of women on public opinion, and on the means of directing that influence to general utility.

A new aquatic inſect has been lately diſcovered, whoſe principal food is tadpoles.

A thick rampart has been diſcovered in the territory called the Margraviate of Anſpach, which extends from the foot of the higheſt hills in the country to the Rhine; and is ſuppoſed to have been erected by the Romans, to ſtop or prevent the incurſions of the Germans.

M. ROSE has diſcovered a new vegetable ſubſtance in the root of elecampane, a concentrated decoction of which, after ſtanding ſome hours, depoſits a white powder, appearing, at firſt ſight, like ſtarch, but differing from it in its principles. This ſubſtance is inſoluble in cold water, but diſſolves in boiling water. On mixing the ſolution of the white powder with an equal quantity of alkohol, the mixture is at firſt clear, but in a little time the powder ſeparates in the form of a tumid white ſediment, leaving the fluid above it tranſparent. When thrown on burning coals, the white powder melts like ſugar and evaporates, diffuſing a white, thick, pungent ſmoke with a ſmell of burnt ſugar. By dry diſtillation a brown empyreumatic acid is obtained from this powder. The nitric acid transforms the powder into malic and oxalic acid, and when uſed in great exceſs into acetic acid. From theſe phenomena it is inferred that this farinaceous powder, extracted from elecampane root, is neither ſtarch, nor gum, but a peculiar vegetable ſubſtance holding a middle rank between the two. It may exiſt in many other vegetables, and perhaps ſeveral products hitherto conſidered as ſtarch are of the ſame nature as this farina.

LALANDE'S medal for the beſt aſtronomical work, has been adjudged by the National Inſtitute to M. HARDING, for his diſcovery of the laſt new planet. That able aſtronomer has been appointed to the direction of the Obſervatory at Gottingen.

MASLOUSKY, a Poliſh clock-maker, has exhibited at Berlin a new muſical inſtrument, called a Koehlſon. It conſiſts of a ſound board, on which the uſual ſyſtem of wires of the piano are fixed. Between theſe wires are ſmall wooden cylinders, which being put into motion, communicate their vibrations to the wires. The tones are ſaid to be ſo ſoft and enchanting that the harmonica does not equal them; the forte and piano are given in every imaginable gradation, and the whole effect is ſurprizing.

Count MOUSSIN POUSCHKIN has diſſolved both the red lead ſpar and chromate of ſilver in nitric acid, by adding a little

ſugar the moment the acid is poured on, and promoting the action by gentle heat. The ſpar then requires only five or ſix parts of acid, the chromate of ſilver ſtill leſs. Nitrous acid gas is evolved, and the ſolution of the former is of an amethyſt colour, of the latter a garnet red, without the leaſt trace of green either by reflection or refraction.

DR. VALLI having left a pound of ſoup in which were twelve or fifteen grains of red precipitate, expoſed to the open air for four months, found it exhibited no ſign of putrefaction. He repeated the experiment for a month in the height of ſummer, with the ſame effect.

M. VAN MONS has found broth keep for many years by means of a few grains of mercury in the ſtate of oxide and citrate. Nitrate of ſilver has long been conſidered as the moſt powerful of antiſeptics, and thoſe of gold and mercury are equally ſo. Oxigenated muriate of potaſh retarded the putrefaction of ſtrong ſoup ſeveral days, and ultimately put a ſtop to it at a certain point. Very dilute nitric acid, and oxigenated muriatic acid preſerved ſoup for ſeveral months.

The Military Society of Berlin has printed the fourth volume of its Memoirs. The number of copies taken off does not exceed that of the members of the Society, which is compoſed of two hundred officers of all ranks, and is under the immediate patronage of the king.

The celebrated VOSS, the tranſlator of Homer and Virgil into the German language, a poet equally diſtinguiſhed for his lyrical and paſtoral compoſition, is about to leave Jena and to remove to Heidelberg, where he will receive a penſion of 1000 florins from the Elector of Baden, in return for which he will only be expected to give his advice when aſked. He likewiſe retains the penſion he before received from the Duke of Oldenburg.

Some workmen lately employed in digging a cellar fifteen feet deep near the gates of Stuttgard, diſcovered ſome bones and teeth of the elephant. The largeſt is ſix feet in length. About a century ago a diſcovery was made at Kannſtadt, about three miles from Stuttgard, of the ſkeletons of fourteen elephants, which appeared to be of different ſpecies from that which at preſent exiſts. Near theſe elephants' bones were likewiſe found ſome belonging to the rhinoceros. It is hoped that the reſearches for which orders have been given by the Elector may be productive of farther diſcoveries.

M. HORSTIG, author of Travels in the Hartz, which he has embelliſhed with engravings of ſcenery from drawings by himſelf, has been preſented by the Duke of Brunſwick with a ſervice of porcelain, on which the prince has cauſed the ſame landſcapes to be painted. A French tranſlation of M. Horſtig's Travels has been announced.

Dr. FAUST, in conjunction with Dr. HUNOLD, of Caſſel, will ſpeedily publiſh a work, in which they will demonſtrate that, excepting the lancet employed in vaccination, all the inſtruments of ſurgery ought to be dipped into oil at the moment when they are going to be uſed; by which method the pain of the ſubject operated upon will always be diminiſhed. In the ſame work it is recommended to make all inſtruments of a blood-heat a little before the operation. Theſe two precautions have already been practiſed in certain caſes, and with certain inſtruments.

A dictionary of the language of Angola or Bunda, with an explanation of all the words in Portugueſe, has been publiſhed at Liſbon. No dictionary of that language previouſly exiſted. It was printed for the benefit of the Portugueſe, who have commercial relations with the ſettlements poſſeſſed by that country on the coaſt of Angola.

The Celtic Academy at Paris, at one of its late meetings, ſubmitted to the teſt an ingenious contrivance of one of its members, which communicates the faculty of correſponding and converſing with perſons of whoſe language you are entirely ignorant, without any preliminary ſtudy, without exerciſe, without embarraſſment, or the leaſt mental exertions. It was tried by twenty-five academicians on the European languages, and this trial demonſtrated, that, by means of this diſcovery, a perſon may travel wherever he pleaſes without an interpreter, that he may aſk for every thing he wants, converſe on every kind of ſubject intereſting to a traveller, and even expreſs metaphyſical ideas. This proceſs is intended to be made public.

The Academy of Fine Arts at Duſſeldorf is about to be regulated on a better and more extenſive plan. The number of its profeſſors is to be augmented. M. SCHAFFER, a young architect already known by ſeveral works relating to his art, and a Plan he has recently publiſhed for a monument of Luther, is appointed Profeſſor of Architecture.

A moſt

A moſt extraordinary hypotheſis has been made by M. WITTE, a German writer, relative to the origin of the pyramids of Egypt, and the ruins of Palmyra. The pyramids, according to this gentleman, are nothing but the effects of certain volcanic eruptions, and the relics of certain revolutions of our globe, with which we are unacquainted. This he pretends to prove by a two fold analogy, namely, by the relations which certain monuments at Perſepolis, Palmyra, &c. have to each other, and their reſemblance to volcanic productions as well in general as individually. He quotes Deſmareſt and Faujas de Saint Fond; he endeavours to ſupport his aſſertions by the column of baſaltes of Rochemaure, the red rock of Landriar, in the Velay, the wall of baſaltes of Mount Janjeac, in the Vivarais, &c. With regard to the exterior conſtruction and interior form of the pyramids, he enters into the moſt minute details, and reconciles them all to his hypotheſis. He makes every thing, not excepting even the labyrinth, the catacombs, the inſcriptions; the entire ruins of Palmyra and Balbec, are the reſults of volcanic exploſions, or ſome revolution of the globe; and the lake Mœris is nothing but the mouth by which the volcanoes formerly belched forth fire and flames. In a ſecond work, publiſhed by M. WITTE, in defence of his hypotheſis, he proves that, with great learning and a ſpirit of reſearch, it is poſſible to defend a great abſurdity with much ingenuity. He goes ſo far as to maintain, that if the pyramids are not of baſaltes, and if it were poſſible to prove that they are not a volcanic production, ſtill his hypotheſis would not be overturned; that, to deſtroy it, it would be neceſſary to demonſtrate that theſe pyramids are not actually a production of nature. He adds, it muſt not be forgotten that he has judged in this inſtance only by analogy; that is, by the reſemblance of the ſame cauſes to the ſame effects, without confining himſelf to geological or mineralogical proofs.

The catalogue of the Leipzig Eaſter fair conſiderably exceeds that of laſt year. Eaſter, it is true, took place a fortnight later than in 1804, and during that period the preſſes were undoubtedly not idle, ſo that the number of works that would be announced as ready for delivery was expected to ſurpaſs that of the preceding year; but probably no perſon would have ſuſpected that this difference could amount to 1092. This obſervation relates only to works in German and in Latin printed in Germany. The total number of works in thoſe languages, comprized in this catalogue, is 3787, that of works in foreign languages 313, making a total of 4100. The number of bookſellers who furniſhed articles for this fair amounts to 380, of whom there are very few who have not publiſhed at leaſt one or two new works.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Thorough-Baſs ſimplified, or the whole Theory and Practice of Thorough-Baſs laid open to the meaneſt Capacity. By Joſeph Corfe. 10s. 6d.

THIS uſeful work embraces all the principal points neceſſary to the attention of the young ſtudent in thorough-baſs. The method of inſtruction adopted by Mr. Corfe is the moſt eaſy and familiar that we have yet met with, and derives much advantage from the ſimplicity of the language and examples by which the nature and origin of the ſeveral chords and figures are explained, as well as from the judicious ſelection of exercites from Handel, Corelli, Geminiani, Tartini, Sacchini, and other great maſters. It is true that we have abundant elaborate and learned treatiſes on thorough-baſs; but we were ſtill in want of a work of the nature and upon the plan of the preſent; a work accommodated to the uſe of amateurs, and calculated, by its free and lucid ſtyle, not only to facilitate the progreſs of the pupil as far as it goes, but to tempt him further into that knowledge without a certain portion of which muſic can never be produced, well performed, or properly enjoyed.

Purcell's, or the Welſh Ground, with One Hundred Variations for the Grand Piano-Forte, written for the Improvement of the Finger; by W. Howgill, of Whitehaven. 3s.

Theſe variations are, for the moſt part, written with judgment and ſpirit, and cannot

not fail to improve the finger of the young practitioner. Mr. Howgill has, with equal care, attended to the execution of both hands, and arranged the whole with a judgment which beſpeaks patient and mature conſideration. We are, we muſt confeſs, very partial to the old variations of this *Ground*, but, nevertheleſs, are diſpoſed to acknowledge conſiderable attraction and utility in the preſent publication.

The celebrated March performed by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York's Band, with the greateſt Applauſe, at Vauxhall Gardens. Compoſed and dedicated to Colonel Thomas Gaitſkill, by W. P R Cope 2s.

This march is conceived with ſpirit, and *ſcored* with a reſpectable degree of judgment. The introduction of the *minor* of the original key, as a relief to the principal ſubject, is judicious, as alſo the rolling baſs given to the baſſoon. The compoſer has attached to the compoſition a piano-forte part, which by practitioners in general will be found uſeful.

A new Overture (No. 12) for the Piano-forte, in which is introduced the much-admired Air of "O liſten to the Voice of Love" Compoſed, and dedicated to Miſs Eliza Dent, by Mr. Latour. 3s.

This overture is pleaſing in all its movements, which are happily variegated, and yet poſſeſs unity of deſign and conſiſtency of effect. The ſtrains are five in number, of which the adopted air forms the fourth, and with much grace and ſweetneſs introduces the ear to the concluding gavot.

"*Poor Mary;*" *ſung by Miſs Tyrer. Harmonized and dedicated to the Ducheſs of Devonſhire, by Louis Jauſen.* 1s. 6d.

"Poor Mary," the words of which are written by Captain Roberts, is an affecting little ballad, and has been deſervedly received at Drury-lane Theatre with conſiderable applauſe. Ladies whoſe voices are not of extenſive compaſs will find themſelves much accommodated by the limits to which the compoſer has confined this melody.

Three Sonatas for the Piano forte. Compoſed, and dedicated to Miſs Howard, by L. Hoberecht. 6s.

We find in theſe ſonatas many brilliant and ſtriking paſſages. The movements are, indeed, every where elegant, and, for the moſt part, peculiarly animated. The notes are ſo commodiouſly diſpoſed for the hand, as to obviate even the danger of falſe fingering; and thoſe who practiſe this ſet of ſonatas with care, will not fail to derive from them much improvement.

"*Good Morning,*" *an Anſwer to Mr. Moore's Ballad of "Good Night," for the Piano-forte, by Auguſt Voight. The Words by Fred. Bryan.* 2s.

The melody of this ſong is delicate and attractive. A certain light, airy effect pervades the whole, that very happily enforces the ſenſe of the words. The baſs, on the whole, is well choſen, and the accompaniment is calculated to heighten the pleaſure of the ear.

"*The Maid of Lodi,*" *a favourite Ballad; arranged as a Rondo by Auguſtus Voight.* 1s.

The familiarity and prettineſs of its digreſſive matter will greatly recommend this little publication. The original air is ingeniouſly ramified and embelliſhed, and the whole is ſo blended as to produce a uniform and attractive effect.

"*The Orphan Boy,*" *a favourite Song; ſung by Maſter Gray, at Vauxhall Gardens. Compoſed by Mr. Hook* 1s.

The air of the "Orphan Boy," the violoncello accompaniment to which was ſo charmingly executed at Vauxhall Gardens by Mr. Eley, is pathetically expreſſive, and does credit both to the taſte and feeling of this favourite compoſer of ballad melody.

"*The Orphan Girl;*" *a celebrated pathetic Ballad, written by Miſs Beetham; the Muſic by T. Purday.* 1s.

Eaſe and nature pervade the melody of this ballad, and give it that ſimple and affecting character demanded by the ſubject of the words. The whole air is ſo ſuſceptible of an accompaniment, and would have derived ſo much aid from ſuch an addition, that we are ſorry Mr. Purday did not give it that advantage.

A favourite Iriſh Air, with Variations; compoſed and arranged for the Piano-forte by S. Hale. 1s.

The variations given to this air are of a ſlight but pleaſing texture, and will be found very ſuitable to the practice of juvenile performers, among whom we do not doubt of its becoming a favourite.

Upon the merits of Dr. Buſby's chaſte and claſſical muſic in the new Melo-Drama, now performing with ſo much applauſe at Covent Garden Theatre, we ſhall give our comments as ſoon as it is publiſhed.

NEW

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted* FREE of EXPENCE.

ANATOMY.

A MANUAL of Anatomy and Physiology, reduced as much as possible to a Tabular Form, for the Purpose of facilitating to Students, the acquisition of those Sciences. By Thomas Luxmoore. Foolscap 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards.

ANTIQUITIES.

A History of the County of Brecknock, containing the Chorography, General History, Religion, Laws, Customs, Manners, Language, and System of Agriculture, used in that County. By Theophilus Jones. Vol. I. royal 4to. Maps and Plates. 2l. 15s.

Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain. Part II. By John Britton. 4to. large Paper 16s. small 10s. 6d. sewed.

ARCHITECTURE.

Farm Buildings; or Rural Economy, containing Designs for Cottages, Farm Houses, Lodges, Farm Yards, &c. &c. with appropriate Scenery to each, with Plates. By William Barber. 4to. 10s. 6d. sewed.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of General Washington. Vol. IV. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. 8vo. 10s 6d. bds.

Phillips.

A Biographical, Historical, and Chronological Dictionary, a new and enlarged Edition. By John Watkins, LL. D. 8vo. 15s. bds.

Phillips.

Spirit of all the French Anas, with Biographical Sketches of the several Authors, and Portraits. In 3 vols. foolscap, 8vo. 15s. boards.

Phillips.

BOTANY.

The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales. By D. Turner, F. R. S. and L. S. &c.: and L. W. Dillwynn, F. R. S. and L. S. 2 vols. 8vo 14s. bds.

COMMERCE.

The Nature and Properties of Wool, illustrated by a Description of the English Fleece. By John Luccock, Woolstapler. 12mo. 5s. 6d. boards

The Conveniences, Principles, and Method of keeping Accounts with Bankers in the Country and in London. In two Parts. By William Lowrie. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The Laundress' Check Book; or Complete Family Washing Book, for keeping a regular Account of Linen, &c. given out to Wash, Iron, or Mangle, for the Year 1806; on so simple a Plan, that any Person, capable of writing down Figures alone, will be enabled to keep a clear Account. 1s. 3d.

DISTILLING.

A Practical Treatise on Brewing, Distilling, and Rectification, with the Doctrine of Fermentation, in which the London Practice of brewing Porter, Ale, Table Beer, &c. is given. By R. Shannon, M. D. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. boards.

DRAMA.

Youth, Love, and Folly. A comic Opera, as performing at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. By. Mr. Dimond, jun. 1s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The Book of Ranks, describing the various Stations of British society, with twenty coloured Plates. Price 5s. half-bound.

Phillips.

The Elements of Natural History, for Schools and Young Persons, with sixty Plates. The fifth Edition revised. 5s. bound.

Phillips.

FINE ARTS.

An Account of the British Institution, containing a Copy of the Bye-Laws, a List of the Subscribers, and Extracts from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committees and General Meetings. 1s.

PHILOSOPHY.

ΕΠΕΑ ΠΤΕΡΟΕΝΤΑ; or the Diversions of Purley. Part II. By John Horne Tooke. 4to.

LAW.

The Trial, in an Action of Indemnity, Chuter *versus* Bunn. Taken in Short Hand by Mr. Gurney.

The Housekeepers' Guide and Lodgers' Adviser. Being a Selection of such important Branches of the Law of Landlords and Tenants as are more immediately interesting to Housekeepers and Lodgers. By John Irwing Maxwell. 1s.

MEDICINE.

Innoculation for the Small-Pox Vindicated, and its superior Efficacy and Safety to the Practice of Vaccination clearly proved. By George Lipscombe, Surgeon. 2s.

A System of Arrangement and Discipline for the Medical Department of Armies. By Robert Jackson. M. D. 8vo. 7s. bds.

Memoirs of the Medical Society of London. Vol. VI. 8vo. 12s. bds,

An

An Addreſs to the Medical Practitioners of Ireland on the Subject of Cow-Pock By Sam. Labatt, M. D. 8vo. 3s. 6d. ſewed.

An Anſwer to Dr. Moſley, containing a Defence of Vaccination. By John Ring, Surgeon, 8vo. 6s. bds.

Remarks on the Report of M. Chaptal to the Conſuls of the former Government of France; with an Examination of the Claim of M. Guyton de Morveau to the Diſcovery of the Power of the Mineral Acid Gas on Contagion. By J. Carmichael Smyth, M D. 8vo. 1s 6d.

The Modern Practice of Phyſic. By Edward Goodman Clarke, M. D. 8vo. 9s. bds.

Critical Reflections on ſeveral important Practical Points relative to the Cataract, comprehending an Account of a new and ſucceſsful Method of couching particular Species of that Diſeaſe. By Samuel Cooper.

A Reply to Dr. J. Carmichael Smyth, containing Remarks on his Letter to Mr Wilberforce, and a further Account of the Diſcovery of the Power of Mineral Acids, in a State of Gas, to deſtroy Contagion. By John Johnſtone, M. D.

MILITARY.

Obſervations on National Defence, and on the Means of rendering more effective the Volunteer Force of Great Britain. 1s.

MISCELLANIES.

A Catalogue of Books in various Languages, by A. Collins, Change Alley. 1s.

Letters between the Rev. James Granger, M. A. and many of the moſt eminent literary Men of his Time, compoſing a copious Hiſtory and Illuſtration of his Biographical Hiſtory of England, with Miſcellanies, and Notes of Tours in France, Holland, and Spain, by the ſame Gentleman. 8vo. 10s. 6d boards.

The Critical Bee, or Beauties of New Publications No 1 18mo. 1s.

Sketches and Obſervations on the Neceſſity and Importance of early Tuition in the Art of Dancing. By G. Ware, jun. 3s.

Fables, Ancient and Modern, adapted for the Uſe of Children from three to eight Years of Age. By Edward Baldwin, Eſq. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Animal Biography, conſiſting of Anecdotes of Animals, extracted from upwards of one thouſand Authors, the third Edition reviſed. In three vols. 8vo. 30s. bds. Phillips.

NOVELS.

Ferdinand Fitz Ormond; or the Fool of Nature. By Mrs. Temple. 5 vols. 12mo. 1l 1s. bds. Phillips.

The Myſterious Protector. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. bd.

The Count de Valmont; or the Errors of Reaſon, tranſlated from the French. 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d. bds.

Memoirs of Bryan Perdue. By Thomas Holcroft. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. bds.

A Sailor's Friendſhip and a Soldier's Love. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. bds.

Tales. By Madame de Montolieu. 3 vols. 10s. 6d.

Raſhleigh Abbey; or the Ruin of the Rock. By R. Sicklemore. 3 vols. 12s. ſewed.

POLITICS.

War in Diſguiſe; or the Frauds of the Neutral Flags.

An Inquiry into the Cauſes of the Decline and Fall of Wealthy and Powerful Nations. Deſigned to ſhew how the Proſperity of the Britiſh Empire may be prolonged. By William Playfair. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Patriotiſm; or the Love of our Country. An Eſſay illuſtrated by Examples from Ancient and Modern Hiſtory. By William Frend. 8vo. 7s. bds.

POETRY.

A Selection of Poems, deſigned chiefly for Schools and Young Perſons. By Joſeph Cottle. 4s

The Vernal Walk. A Deſcriptive Poem. 2s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A Letter to a Country Gentleman, on the Subject of Methodiſm, confined chiefly to its Cauſes, Progreſs, and Conſequences, in his own Neighbourhood. From the Clergyman of his Pariſh. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Order for the Viſitation of the Sick, from the Book of Common Prayer, interſperſed with Prayers, Exhortations and Interrogations from different Authors. By Richard Mant, D. D. 12mo. 2s.

A few Thoughts on the Creation, Generation, and Evolution of the Human Body and Soul; on the Spiritual and Immortal Nature of the Soul of Man, &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d. ſewed.

Sermons on the Exiſtence of the Deity, the Immortality of the Soul, the Authenticity of the Bible and other important Subjects. By the Rev. John Adams, A. M. 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Hiſtory of Chicheſter, interſperſed with various Notes and Obſervations on the early and preſent State of the City, the moſt remarkable Places in its Vicinity, and the County of Suſſex in general. By the Rev. Alex. Hay, M. A. 8vo. 10s. 6d bds.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.

MESSRS. Boydell's Shakeſpeare, Bowyer's Hiſtory, Macklin's Poets, and ſome other great works, being completed without any ſimilar eſtabliſhments in their room; and the convulſions of Europe having afforded ſo many facilities to ſuch as purchaſe ancient and foreign pictures in preference to theſe of our own living artiſts preſents but a dreary proſpect to the Engliſh profeſſors of either painting or engraving. Though it muſt be admitted, that in ſome inſtances our home-made productions were not worthy of the ſubjects ſelected from the poet, or the prices paid by the employer, yet it muſt alſo be admitted, that among a few genuine ſpecimens of fine art, which have been conſigned from abroad, there have been many inferior and damaged pictures, and many fabricated copies, ſmoked into antiquity, and ſold at treble the prices, for which ſuperior pictures from Engliſh painters might have been purchaſed.

To counteract theſe alarming circumſtances, the Britiſh Inſtitution, now eſtabliſhed at what was lately the Shakeſpeare Gallery in Pall-mall, embraces a number of objects that promiſe eſſential benefit to the Engliſh ſchool.

The plan, which was printed a ſhort time ſince, and is not we believe altered in any eſſential particulars, is as follows.

1. The object of the eſtabliſhment is to facilitate by a public exhibition the ſale of the productions of Britiſh artiſts,—to encourage the talents of young artiſts, by premiums,—and by the annual application of ſuch funds as may be obtained for that purpoſe; to endeavour to form a great and public gallery of the works of Britiſh artiſts, together with a few ſelect ſpecimens of the great ſchools.

2. The exhibition and the gallery to be excluſively confined to the productions of artiſts of, or reſident in the united kingdom.

3. Hiſtorical pictures and landſcapes to be the preferable ſubjects of premiums and of purchaſes for the gallery; but other works of the above-mentioned artiſts to be admiſſible, if deemed worthy.

4. A preference to be given to ſuch pictures as have been exhibited at the Royal Academy.

5. The funds to be derived from benefactions,—from annual ſubſcriptions,—from ſmall fees on reception of the pictures,—and commiſſions on the ſale of them.

6. The members of the eſtabliſhment to be admitted in ſeven different claſſes. 1. Benefactors of one hundred guineas or more in one ſum. 2. Benefactors of of thirty guineas in one ſum. 3. Annual ſubſcribers of five guineas or more. 4. Benefactors of thirty guineas in one ſum. 5. Annual ſubſcribers of three guineas. 6. Benefactors of ten guineas in one ſum. 7. Annual ſubſcribers of one guinea a year. Theſe rules are followed by ſeveral others relative to the admiſſion of ſubſcribers, &c and it is ſtated that benefactors of one hundred guineas or upwards, ſhall have the ſame privileges as the others in perpetuity, and be the hereditary patrons of the eſtabliſhment; and out of that body the preſident and treaſurer is to be annually elected; the whole to be under the government of a committee conſiſting of fifteen directors. It is further ſtated, that the reception fees on pictures that are exhibited, ſhall be in proportion to the ſize of the picture, and not to its intrinſic value; and that the commiſſion on the ſale is to be one ſhilling in the pound; and that the rooms are to be ſhut up during the time of the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy.

Several of our firſt rate artiſts, among whom, we have heard, are Sir Wm. Beechey and Mr. Weſtall, are preparing pictures for this inſtitution; and Mr. James Ward, No. 6, Newman-ſtreet, by the advice of the Marquis of Stafford, (who gave him fifty guineas for the original ſketch,) exhibits the picture of *The Lyboya Serpent* ſeizing its prey; the ſize of which is upwards of twelve feet by nine. The ſame artiſt has lately painted for Lord Somerville, two landſcapes, compriſing very picturesque views, taken from part of his lordſhip's eſtate in Somerſetſhire; alſo, two dogs and a puppy, of the Dalmatian breed, the property of Captain Baſſet; this is painted in the manner of Hondius, and is a moſt ſpirited performance. From ſeeing a very capital picture of a White Horſe by Vandyke, in the

the royal collection, Mr. Ward has been induced to paint in imitation of the manner a portrait of *Adonis*, his Majeſty's favourite Hanoverian Charger; and we have ſeldom ſeen ſo correct and ſpirited a production. Mr. Ward is now engaged in painting ſeveral pictures for the Duke of Bedford, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, &c. He occaſionally engraves, and is now engaged in a mezzotinto of the preſent Biſhop of Glouceſter, from Lawrence, which promiſes to be a very ſuperior print.

For his Italian views, Mr. Freebairne has been long pre-eminent: the poetic taſte with which they are conceived; the appropriate character with which they are delineated; and the claſſic purity with which they are coloured, entitles them to a high rank with all men of taſte. His right to this character is diſplayed in ſome pictures now in his painting-room. One of them is a view of the Bay of Naples, with the promontory of Pauſilipo, in which was ſituated Virgil's Academy; the Port of Civita Vecchia; the Vale of Tempe, and a ſcene in the environs of Delphi. To ſhew that he can give to Engliſh ſcenery its appropriate graces, he has painted ſome Engliſh views; a view on the Thames near Marlow, which he has lately completed, is in an admirable ſtyle; it is a morning ſcene, with the boats, barges, and craft going off; the water, painted in a beautiful tranſparent manner, with Engliſh barges, Engliſh boats, and Engliſh figures.

Mr. Nollekins, whoſe taſte and talents in his profeſſion of a ſculptor, are ſo well known, that it is not neceſſary for the writer of this article to enumerate them. Mr. Nollekins, whoſe female figures have been remarked for elegance and grace, has juſt finiſhed two ſtatues of Venus, as large as life, and extremely beautiful. In one of them, ſhe is repreſented as putting on her ſandal; in the other, adjuſting her hair. He has alſo finiſhed a new buſt of Mr. Fox. Of the old buſt, it is a remarkable circumſtance, and exhibits a ſingular proof of the popularity of the original, as well as of the merit of the ſculptor, that Mr. Nollekins has carved in ſtone, fifteen, at one hundred guineas each, for the following diſtinguiſhed perſonages. The late Empreſs of Ruſſia, His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Northumberland, Ducheſs of Devonſhire, Lord Moira, Lord Townſhend, Lord Holland, Duke of Bedford, Lord William Ruſſel, Mr. Byng, Mr. Baker, the Eaſt India Company, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. Lord St. Vincent, Mr. Long, &c. &c. He has in hand, a monumental ſtatue of the late Mr. Townley, the proprietor of the capital collection of ſtatues, which are to be removed to the Britiſh Muſeum. The above is to be erected in the chancel of the Church at Burnley, county of Lancaſter, which was built by ſome of Mr. Townley's family.

The Battle of Agincourt, painted by Joſiah Boydell, Eſq. Engraved by Wm. Leney. Size 31 *by* 25. *Price* 2*l.* 2*s.*

This print is copied from one of the pictures which the late worthy alderman preſented to the Council-chamber at Guildhall; and a more popular ſubject, the gentleman who painted it, could not have ſelected. The reverence with which Engliſhmen have almoſt invariably contemplated an heroic character, has thrown a luſtre round the name of our fifth Henry, which has been rendered ſtill more brilliant by the drama of Shakeſpeare; and we all feel inclined to glory in this battle, from the courage diſplayed in the combat, rather than any advantages obtained by the victory; for in this engagement, as well as thoſe of Creſſy and Poictiers, the energy, firmneſs, and intrepidity which our countrymen ſo eminently diſplayed during the action, was ſtrongly contraſted by the relaxation of all their efforts, and neglect of every advantage they might have obtained, after they became maſters of the field. It is however a very intereſting ſubject and well delineated. It is dedicated to Lord Wodehouſe.

The Thatcher. G. Morland pinxt. 1795. *Wm. Ward ſculpt. Publiſhed by Morland, Dean-ſtreet, Soho. January,* 1806.

To ſay that this ſimple ſubject is treated in the very beſt ſtyle of that moſt eccentric artiſt the late George Morland, is giving it very high praiſe, and to that praiſe it is entitled; the print, which is in mezzotinto, is an admirable copy, extremely well engraved.

Chriſt taken down from the Croſs. From an original picture in the poſſeſſion of M. Bryan, Eſq. C. W. E. Dicrucy pinxt. James Ward, painter and engraver to the Prince of Wales, ſculpt. Publiſhed by Ward, Newman-ſtreet.

This is a print of extraordinary merit: the effect is uncommonly rich and fine, and the manner of the maſter admirably preſerved; it is in mezzotinto.

The

The Rev. Wm Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre, and Prebendary of Salisbury, from a picture (the only one) painted in the year 1781, *in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Gilpin, to whom this plate is dedicated. H. Walton, Eſq. pinxt. G. Clint ſculpt.*

The high eſtimation in which this worthy and very ingenious clergyman's name was held for a very long life, will neceſſarily give a circulation to this little memorial of his countenance, which bears a very ſtrong reſemblance to the original, as the countenance is animated, and the general effect intereſting; conſidered as a whole, it is a very well engraved mezzotinto. There is a very good bust of Mr. Gilpin by Garrard.

Mr. Kemble. M. A. Shee pinxt. W. Sharp ſculpt.

Mr. Sharp is now become a veteran in line-engraving, and we have long conſidered him as holding a very high rank in his profeſſion. His print of *The Doctors of the Church*, though not quite equal to Jachim's Freiis', does him great honour; and his little engraving of *Zenobia*, is in the very firſt rank of the arts. It is therefore with regret that we ſpeak unfavourably of the print now before us; but it is engraved in ſo coarſe and violent a ſtyle; lines ſo obtruſive, ſo overwhelming, and ſo deſtructive of all the principles of ſcience, that it may be cited as an everlaſting canon of *The Bathos* in engraving. On the whole, we think that Mr. Sharp could have engraved a better print from Mr. Shee's picture; for Mr. Shee is a great painter, and has lately proved his right to the title of a great poet alſo, as his "Rhymes on Art, with Notes, &c." diſplay a ſtrong judgment united with a vigorous imagination, and breathing all the inſpiration of genuine poetry. With a ſpirit that entitles him to the thanks of every Britiſh artiſt, he ſupports the dignity of his profeſſion, and vindicates the honour of this country by repelling the inſolent inſinuation of Abbé Winckelmann, and ſome other foreign critics, who, conſidering the mind of man as they would a hot-houſe plant, almoſt expreſsly aſſert, that this iſland is in a latitude too far north for the production or culture of genius. This ridiculous abſurdity Mr. Shee indignantly ſtigmatizes in moſt animated lines.

It is intended that all the capital pictures which are at preſent ſcattered in the different royal palaces, ſhould be concentrated at Windſor Caſtle, which is now fitting up for their reception, and where it is intended they ſhould be arranged under the immediate direction of his Majeſty.

When Mr. Holloway has finiſhed the engraving of *The Cartoons*, the original pictures will be ſent to Windſor Caſtle, where a place is already allotted to them.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In October, 1805.

CONTINENTAL WAR.

IT will be proper, at the commencement of a war, to put our readers in poſſeſſion of an abridged account of the ſeveral manifeſtoes, and other official correſpondence, which have iſſued from the contending powers previouſly to actual hoſtilities. This will be a ſort of key to the ſubſequent conduct of the ſeveral ſtates engaged in warfare, and in our ſubſequent Numbers we ſhall not fail to record the actual progreſs that is made in this important conteſt.

The firſt of theſe papers, in point of time, is the declaration of Talleyrand, delivered the 13th of Auguſt. The moſt material part of this official document is that which expreſſes the ſentiments of the French Court with reſpect to Ruſſia, England, and Pruſſia. Of Ruſſia the declaration ſays, "Inſtead of being deſirous of peace, ſhe finds her intereſt only in war, and founds on its renovation hopes which ſhe in vain endeavours to conceal. For a twelvemonth paſt, the French Emperor has received nothing but inſults from the Ruſſian Cabinet. Being thus attacked in his honour, he has no longer any thing to expect or require of Ruſſia."

With regard to England, it proceeds—"It cannot be hoped that ſuch a power will liſten to the advice of moderation and juſtice. The voice of perſuaſion will here avail nothing. The Court of ——— will not think of peace till it has loſt all hope of ſetting the continent in flames, and covering Italy with blood and carnage."—"Pruſſia has declared at all times, that ſhe will in no caſe enter into any hoſtile project againſt France." The declaration concludes with calling on Auſtria for the aſſurance of her neutrality. "A peace

will then be the desire and hope of England, and the treaty of Amiens will be restored before the month of January. *The crowns of France and Italy will then be separated for ever.*"

The declaration of the 13th of August is followed by another of Talleyrand's of the 16th, the substance of which is to demand that the Austrian army in the Tyrol shall be reduced to the peace establishment.

These declarations were delivered to the Austrian minister; but before any answer was returned from the Court of Vienna, the Russian minister, on the 31st of August, delivered the declaration of his sovereign to the French minister at Vienna. This exhibits the fixed and inflexible resolution of Russia to enforce her claim by war, or, if submitting to a negotiation, to maintain a state of armed truce while the articles are pending. From this able and manly document it appears that the Emperor considers himself as under the solemn obligation of rescuing the states of Europe from French predominance, and of affording them an immediate and effectual resistance. He will not recommence the negociation, under any circumstance, until he has placed himself in a situation to be enabled to assist his allies at the moment when they may be attacked. For this purpose he has caused two armies, of 50,000 men each, to march through Gallicia to the Danube, as a measure of precaution, in order to continue the support of a powerful army of observation, with the negociations for peace; which army will be in a situation to prevent all farther aggressions during the period of pacification.

We now come to the declaration of the Court of Vienna, in which the object of the war is distinctly stated.

Declaration of the Court of Vienna to the French Court; transmitted on the 3d of September, 1805.

"The Court of Vienna yields, without delay, to the request which the Emperor of France has made of a categorical explanation respecting the motive of its preparations.—The Court of Vienna has no other motive than that of maintaining peace and friendship with France, and securing the general tranquillity of the Continent. It has no other wish than that the Emperor of the French may entertain corresponding sentiments.

"The maintenance of peace, however, between the two States does not merely consist in their not attacking each other. It depends not less, in reality, on the fulfilment of those treaties on which peace is founded. That power which transgresses in so essential a point, and refuses to attend to the reclamations to which such a conduct gives rise, is as much the aggressor as if it openly and unjustly attacked the other party.

"The peace between Austria and France was founded upon the Treaty of Luneville. One of the articles of that treaty stipulated and guaranteed the independence of the Italian, Helvetic, and Batavian Republics, and left them at liberty to chuse their own governments. Any measures, therefore, which tend to compel these states to chuse a government, constitution, or sovereign, otherwise than according to their free will, or otherwise than is consistent with the maintenance of a real political independence, is a breach of the peace of Luneville, and it is the duty of Austria to complain of such a violation.

"The maintenance of general tranquillity requires that each power should confine itself within its own frontiers, and respect the rights and independence of other states, whether strong or weak. That tranquillity is troubled, when any power appropriates to herself a right of occupation, protection, or influence, when that right is neither founded on the laws of nations or on treaties; when she speaks after peace of the right of conquest; when she employs force and menaces to prescribe laws to her neighbours, and compels them to sign treaties of alliance, concession, subjugation, or incorporation, at her will; when she, above all, in her own journals, attacks every sovereign, one after another, with language offensive to their dignity; when, finally, she sets herself up as an arbitress to regulate the common interests of nations, and wishes to exclude every other state from taking any part in the maintenance of tranquillity and the balance of power. One she would exclude, because it is too distant; another, because it is separated by an arm of the sea from the continent; and evading an answer to the remonstrances of the powers nearest the danger, assembles troops on their frontiers, and threatens them with a rupture if they place themselves in a state of defence.

"Under such circumstances, it becomes necessary for other powers to arm, to support each other, and to join in maintaining their own, and the general security. Thus the military preparations of the Court of Vienna are provoked by the preparations of France, as well as by her neglect of all means of securing and maintaining a true peace, and future tranquillity.

"All Europe knows the sincerity of the wish for peace which his Imperial Majesty has displayed, and the punctuality wherewith he has fulfilled the obligations of the Treaty of Luneville; that sincerity cannot fail to be recognized in the great concessions made in consequence of the injurious extension given to that treaty in Germany, and in the not less great moderation with which his Imperial

Imperial Majeſty has conducted himſelf on the firſt departure of the French Republic from that treaty, in reſpect to the concerns of the other Republics. While theſe changes were aſcribed to the neceſſity of ſecuring from all danger the diſcloſure of the plans for the reſtoration of monarchial government in France, his Majeſty made no difficulty to recognize the ſtate of things which, towards the end of the year 1802, was eſtabliſhed in Italy. His Majeſty's confidence in the views of the Firſt Conſul was confirmed by the obligations which the latter owed to the Italian Republic in his character of Preſident, by his frequent and ſolemn aſſurances, before and after his elevation to the Imperial dignity, that he was far from entertaining any plans of farther aggrandiſement or of encroachment on the independence of the Italian States;—in fine, by the pledges which he had given to the Emperor of Ruſſia, particularly with reſpect to the indemnification of the King of Sardinia, and the general arrangement of the affairs of Italy.

"All theſe conſiderations concurred in exciting and cheriſhing in his Majeſty's boſom the hope that the conſolidation of the new Empire of the French would ſpeedily bring back the policy and proceedings of government to a ſyſtem of deportment compatible with the balance of power and the ſafety of Europe, and ſome time after, when the firſt reports of new meditated changes in the States of Lombardy, induced the ambaſſador from the Court of Vienna, at Paris, to demand explanations upon this ſubject; his Majeſty, by the official aſſurance communicated in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, was confirmed in his hopes that the Italian Republic would not be united with France, and that no innovation ſhould take place which might prove injurious to its political independence.

"His Majeſty the Emperor of the French had made a pacific overture to the King of England, in terms which pretended to preclude the latter from the right of taking any concern in the important intereſts of the continent. This reſtriction, combined with the relations exiſting between the King of England and the Court of St. Peterſburgh, induced his Britannic Majeſty to have recourſe to the mediation of his Majeſty the Emperor of Ruſſia. Notwithſtanding the ſuſpenſion of all official relations with France, his Majeſty did not heſitate to employ his mediation, to diſpatch an ambaſſador for that purpoſe, and to make application to the ſovereign of France to furniſh him with paſſports.

"The hopes, however, to which thoſe pacific ſteps gave birth, ſpeedily vaniſhed. At the very moment when the requiſite paſſports were tranſmitted to the Ruſſian negociator, to enable him to proceed on his journey to France, freſh attacks were made on the political exiſtence of other independent States in Italy. From that inſtant the Emperor Alexander conceived that his character muſt have been compromiſed as a mediator. On the other hand French armies were rapidly aſſembled in Italy, without any regard to the promiſes given that no military preparations ſhould take place in that country. An encampment of thirty thouſand men in the plain of Marengo was ſpeedily followed by another encampment of forty thouſand men on the frontiers of the Tyrol and Auſtro-Venetian provinces. His Majeſty thus found himſelf under the neceſſity of providing, without delay, for his own ſafety. He was now convinced that his pacific, friendly, and moderate ſentiments were not met by ſuch ſentiments on the part of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, as to permit him any longer to neglect taking the neceſſary meaſures for aſſerting his juſt rights, and maintaining the dignity of his empire.

"This is the cauſe of his preſent armament. The ſame diſpoſitions, however, which made his Majeſty ſo anxious to avoid a recurrence to ſuch meaſures, have alſo determined their preciſe object. The Emperor arms not with hoſtile views; he arms not to operate a diverſion againſt a landing in England. Beſides, the execution of this deſcent, after two years menaces, does not ſeem to be exactly calculated for the moment when France provokes Auſtria and Ruſſia, by enterprizes which have no relation whatever to the quarrel with Great Britain. The Emperor arms for the maintenance of the peace exiſting between him and France. He arms for the maintenance of thoſe pacific ſtipulations without which his peace would become illuſory, and to attain that juſt equipoiſe which depends on the moderation of all the powers intereſted, and which is calculated to ſecure the balance and the permanent tranquillity of Europe.

"The ſtep by which his Majeſty has at the ſame time invited all the courts intereſted to renew the negotiations which have been broken off, is directed to the ſame object.—The unexpected rejection which his interpoſition has experienced on the part of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, does not prevent him from renewing that invitation.

"He has been more fortunate in his application to the Emperor Alexander. This monarch, who fills ſo honourable and diſtinguiſhed a place in the ſenate of the powers of Europe, whoſe equality and general proſperity form the object of his conſtant ſolicitude, teſtifies in the anſwer which he has tranſmitted, and which is here annexed [*vide ſupra*], a ſimilar wiſh with that of his Majeſty, for the concluſion of a juſt and moderate arrangement. He is alſo convinced of the neceſſity of an eventful armament; and, on account of the diſtance which he has to paſs, in order to ſupport the cauſe of juſtice and the iſſue of his moderation, he feels it to be his duty to cauſe a part of his troops to advance, for the purpoſe of conferring on the ſaid mediation all the importance and all

the effect which are worthy of ſo great a power.

"As a demonſtration of the rectitude of the ſentiments entertained by the two Imperial Courts of Auſtria and Ruſſia, it is hereby formally declared in the name of both:—

"That they are ready to enter into a negotiation with France, for maintaining the peace of the Continent on the moſt moderate terms which are compatible with the general tranquillity and ſecurity:

"That, whatever ſhall be the iſſue of the negotiations, and even ſhould the commencement of hoſtilities become unavoidable, they at the ſame time pledge themſelves to abſtain from every proceeding tending to interfere with the internal concerns of France! or to alter the ſtate of poſſeſſion, and the legally-exiſting relations in the German Empire; or, in the ſlighteſt degree, to injure the rights or intereſts of the Ottoman Porte, the integrity of whoſe dominions they are, on the contrary, prepared to defend to the utmoſt of their power.

"Finally, that the ſentiments of Great Britain are conformable with thoſe herein expreſſed, and that ſhe has diſplayed the ſame moderate diſpoſition for the reſtoration of peace between her and France.

"His Majeſty hopes that this ſincere and frank declaration will ſerve to remove any doubts which his Majeſty the Emperor Napoleon may entertain reſpecting his views and motives. His Majeſty will be happy, and his higheſt wiſh will be gratified, if this declaration tend to prevent thoſe misfortunes which it is not in his power alone to avert from mankind."

The expoſition of the comparative conduct of France and Auſtria ſince the peace of Luneville, read to the conſervative ſenate, September 23, may be conſidered as Bonaparte's juſtification of his conduct in anſwer to the declarations of Ruſſia and Auſtria. This paper, of the contents of which, from its great length, we can but give a ſketch, ſets out with a diſplay of the pacific diſpoſition of the French Emperor, who, after he has reduced his enemies to the neceſſity of receiving peace as a benefit, has nevertheleſs granted it to them on conditions, which they would hardly have dared to promiſe themſelves, and which have rendered his moderation not leſs dazzling than his victories. He then inſiſts upon the proſperity of his empire, which having excited the jealouſy of England, has in fact been the means of exciting the flames of war. To the intrigues of this country he imputes all the evils of the impending conteſt. Of Auſtria, he ſays, "having twice experienced, at the end of two unfortunate wars, at the periods of the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, how far France would extend her generoſity to a vanquiſhed enemy, who had not, like France, religiouſly obſerved her treaties. Notwithſtanding formal ſtipulations, the Venetian debt had not been liquidated. The emperor knew that the commercial relations between the kingdom of Italy and the hereditary ſtates were ſhackled, and that his French and Italian ſubjects met with a reception in Auſtria very different from that which the ſtate of peace gave them a right to expect. In the ſettlement of the German indemnities Auſtria had been treated with a degree of favour, which ought to have exceeded both her hopes and deſires." And it is added, "Twice able to deprive Auſtria for ever of one half of her hereditary ſtates, far from diminiſhing her power, he increaſed it. If he could have placed no reliance upon her gratitude, he thought he might upon her honour. He gave her the ſtrongeſt proof of confidence he poſſibly could, in leaving his continental frontiers diſmantled and ungarriſoned." The expoſition then complains of the deceitful and illuſory conduct of the court of Vienna in her pretended negotiation, till, "at laſt raiſing the maſk, Auſtria in a tardy anſwer manifeſted by her language what ſhe had announced by her preparations; to the remonſtrances of France, ſhe replied by accuſations. She became the apologiſt of England; and announcing that ſhe would open her ſtates to two Ruſſian armies, ſhe plainly acknowledged the confederacy into which ſhe had entered with Ruſſia in favour of England."

"All further explanation, therefore, with the court of Vienna having become impoſſible, an appeal to arms was the only means that were compatible with honour.

"Let England exult that ſhe has at laſt found allies; her joy will be of ſhort duration, and the day is not far diſtant when the rights of nations ſhall be avenged."

"The Emperor, obliged to repel an unjuſt attack, that he has laboured in vain to prevent, is under the neceſſity of ſuſpending the execution of his firſt deſigns. He has withdrawn from the brink of the ocean thoſe old troops ſo often victorious, and he marches at their head. He will never lay down his arms until he ſhall have obtained full and entire ſatisfaction, and complete ſecurity, as well for his own eſtates as for thoſe of his allies."

In aid of the preſent exigencies, a new conſcription of 80,000 men has been ordered to take place in France, with a view of recruiting the armies, and ſupplying the waſte of war. This conſcription is to be

be enforced with all the terrors of penal law. Evaſion and deſertion are conſtrued into treaſon againſt the ſtate, and the moſt ignominious puniſhments are denounced againſt ſuch as are backward in joining the armies. To this view of the plan we add his ſpeech in the ſenate on the war.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

"*Senators*,

"In the preſent circumſtances of Europe, I feel the neceſſity of being in the midſt of you, and of acquainting you with my intentions.

"I am going to leave the capital to head the army, to bring ſpeedy aſſiſtance to my allies, and to defend the deareſt intereſts of my people.

"The wiſhes of the eternal enemies of the Continent are accompliſhed; the war has commenced, in the midſt of Germany. Auſtria and Ruſſia have joined England, and the preſent generation are again drawn into all the calamities of war. A few days ago, I ſtill hoped that the peace would not be diſturbed; menaces and outrages had no effect upon me; but the Auſtrian army has paſſed the Inn, Munich is invaded, the Elector of Bavaria is driven from his capital; all my hopes have vaniſhed.

"It is at this moment that the malignity of the enemies of the Continent has developed itſelf. They ſtill fear a diſplay of my profound love of peace; they fear leſt Auſtria, at the ſight of the abyſs, which they have dug under her feet, ſhould return to ſentiments of juſtice and moderation. They have plunged her into the war. I ſigh for the blood it will coſt to Europe; but the French name will derive a new luſtre from it.

"Senators, when in conformity to your wiſhes and to the voice of the whole of the French people, I placed on my head the Imperial Crown, I received of you, of all the citizens, the engagement to preſerve it pure, and without blemiſh. My people have given me, on all occaſions, proofs of their confidence and love: they will fly to the colours of their Emperor, and of his army, which in a few days will have paſſed the frontiers.

"Magiſtrates, ſoldiers, citizens, all will keep their country free from the influence of England, who, if ſhe were to prevail, would grant us only a peace ſurrounded with ſhame and diſgrace, and of which the principal conditions would be, the burning of our fleets, the filling up of our ports, and the annihilation of our induſtry.

"All the promiſes which I have made to the French people I have kept. The French people, on their parts, have made no engagement to me but what they have exceeded. In theſe circumſtances, ſo important to their glory and to my own, they ſhall continue to deſerve that name of *The Great People*, with which I hailed them in the midſt of the field of battle.

"Frenchmen, your Emperor will do his duty, my ſoldiers will do their's, you will do your's."

The King of Pruſſia and the cantons of Swiſſerland, have declared for a ſtrict neutrality during the preſent war, and have publiſhed declarations to this effect; in that of the latter, it is ſaid, "the Diet, moved by ſentiments of ancient Swiſs fidelity; careful in obſerving every treaty, and every amicable relation exiſting with the neighbouring ſtates; animated with that ſpirit which ſhe inherits from her Anceſtors, and which inſpires her with the love of peace, and a due conſideration for every power; reflecting, in fine, on the poſition, and the wants of the Swiſs people, for whoſe renovation, proſperity, and repoſe, juſt forbearance on the part of foreign States, and the ſecurity of Peace, are become indiſpenſable; the Diet from all theſe conſiderations, regards it as their moſt ſacred duty to remain ABSOLUTELY NEUTRAL in the war which appears ready to break out; and to obſerve, and cauſe to be obſerved, this neutrality by her ſubjects, with faith and impartiality towards each of the Belligerent powers and their allies: to ſupport this neutrality, and to maintain order throughout the extent of the Swiſs territory; the Diet has determined to cauſe the troops of the Confederation to march to the frontiers, and to guarantee by arms the ſecurity and inviolability of their territories."

Beſides theſe ſtate papers, we have others, viz. one from Bacher, entitled the French Imperial declaration, which was delivered to the Diet, and communicated to all the members of Ratisbon; in this the Emperor of France declares, that he has but one object, viz. the repelling an unjuſt attack, and reſtoring the independence of the body of the German Empire, which has been attacked by the uſurpations, unjuſt acquiſitions, and acts of violence of the Court of Vienna: he farther declares that he will retain poſſeſſion of none of the territories of Germany which may fall into his hands by the fate of arms; he guarantees to every prince the independence of his rights and poſſeſſions; and affirms, that he will not lay down his arms till the receſs of the Empire ſhall be reſtored and confirmed in all its baſes, and until Auſtria ſhall have renounced her claims, and yielded the acquiſitions which ſhe has made in Swabia, and ceaſed to make attacks on the independence and ſafety of Germany.

An explanation of the extraordinary conduct of Bavaria is another ſtate paper of conſiderable length, but of little intereſt, and has been publicly diſtributed by order of His Electoral Highneſs.

Hoſtilities have commenced on the Danube, and the reſult of the firſt conteſt has been unfavourable to the Auſtrians. The French by forced marches advanced to Neuburg, when turning the left wing of the Auſtrians they have endeavoured to place themſelves in a ſituation which ſhould cut off the communication of the main Auſtrian army in Southern Swabia with the capital; In their march to effect this purpoſe from Neuburg towards Augſburgh, two of their diviſions encountered a large body of Auſtrians on Manilo at Wertingen; the Auſtrians defended themſelves with acknowledged bravery, but at length the greater part of them, from four to five thouſands in number, were forced to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war. Bonaparte has ſince advanced to Munich, the Auſtrians retreating before the various French diviſions. The French have alſo entered Cruxhaven, and thus put to the teſt the diſpoſition of the King of Pruſſia.

EAST INDIES.

Britiſh affairs in India have taken a very favourable turn: among other encouraging circumſtances, we extract the following paſſage from the Calcutta Gazette:

"His Excellency the commander in chief, having completed his arrangements for the re-commencement of operations againſt the town of Bhurtpore, changed the ground of his encampment before Bhurtpore on the 9th of April, and took up his final poſition for the attack. The reduced condition of Jetwunt Rao Holkar's power, and the manifeſt inability of continuing to afford ſupport to the declining fortune of that chieftain, added to the preparations for the attack of Bhurtpore, had previouſly induced Rajah Runjeet Sing to ſue for peace on the 25th of February, and to offer terms, which, after ſome negociation, were, with certain modifications, accepted by Lord Lake, under the authority of the Governor General. An agreement was accordingly formed on the 10th of April, by which Runjeet Sing has ceded to the Honourable Company the fortreſs of Deeg, and has reſtored all the diſtricts which were conferred upon him by the Britiſh Government after the concluſion of peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia. Runjeet Sing has alſo engaged to pay the ſum of twenty lacks of rupees to the Company—of this ſum three lacks of rupees are to be paid immediately, and the remainder by inſtalments, at ſtated periods. The ſon of Runjeet Sing was delivered up to Lord Lake on the 11th of April, as an hoſtage for the due performance of theſe engagements.

"It appears by the moſt authentic accounts, that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar is reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs, and that his force is nearly deſtroyed. The troops which remain in his ſervice are not more than ſufficient to form a guard for the protection of his perſon, and even theſe are entirely diſpirited and harraſſed by the ſeveral defeats they have recently experienced, and by the continual ſtate of alarm in which they have been kept by the perſeve ing activity and vigilance of the Commander in Chief.

"The dominions of the Company in Hindoſtan are in a ſtate of tranquillity, and the bands of robbers which had diſturbed certain diſtricts of the North Weſtern provinces have been expelled."

By other official documents, dated almoſt a month later than the above, it appears that there is every probability of the reſtoration of a general peace in India.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In our laſt we gave an account of the valour and heroiſm of Captain Mudge, it will be ſatisfactory to every perſon to learn, that the courage and humanity of this gentleman have been properly appreciated by the enemy.

Captain Mudge, of his Majeſty's late ſhip Blanche, in a letter dated Liſbon, the 7th inſtant, ſays, "I have been treated with the moſt marked attention, by the French Ambaſſador General Jenot. At the ſecond maſſacre of the French inhabitants at St. Domingo, I was fortunate enough to ſave many of thoſe miſerable people devoted to deſtruction, and I ſent them to General Ferrand, at Santa, St. Domingo, on which he wrote me a ſtrong letter of thanks. After the Blanche had ſtruck, this letter was ſeen by the Captain of La Topaze, and he mentioned it to General Jenot, on our arrival here, who immediately gave orders that I ſhould be inſtantly liberated without exchange, and yeſterday gave the paſſports to all my officers and crew."

The whole of the convoy which ſailed with the Illuſtrious from Tortola, amounted to two hundred and thirty ſeven ſail. nothing particular occurred until the morning of the 6th of September, when a violent gale, ſeparated forty ſail from the commodore; the Catherine, bound to London

don from Surinam, foundered on the ſame morning, and every ſoul on board periſhed, except the mate and two ſeamen: ſeveral ſhips during the gale made ſignals of diſtreſs, but the ſea ran ſo high that no aſſiſtance could be afforded them. Of this fleet only one hundred and eighty ſhips arrived in the channel with the Illuſtrious.

A great part of the outward bound Oporto fleet have been taken by the Rochefort ſquadron.

A conſiderable expedition is fitting out in the Downs, and we hope in our next to be able to announce ſome achievement worthy of the vaſt powers at the diſpoſal of the Britiſh government.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of September and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

BRENAN Robert, St. Mary Axe, corn dealer. (Rogers, D Manchester Buildings, Weſtminſter
Bellamy John and Edward, Brigſtock, butchers. (Hillyard, Clement's Inn
Bainbridge John, Walſingham, draper. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane
Blakeſton John, Kingſton-upon Hull, grocer. (Sherwin, Great James ſtreet, Bedford row
Badcock John, Paternoſter row, bookſeller. (Bugby, Middle Temple lane
Boon Robert, Chedzoy, dealer and chapman. (Blake, Cook's Court, Carey ſtreet
Burton Benjamin, Houndſditch, ſlopſeller. (Adams, Old Jewry
Cline William Iſlington green, corn dealer. (Wright and Boville Chancery lane
Doyle James, Covent garden, dealer and chapman. (Nayler, Great Newport ſtreet
Davis Richard, Aldermanbury, warehouſeman. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.
Eardley Charles and Thomas, Stockport, cotton ſpinners. (Edge, Inner Temple.
Evans David, Southampton Court, linen draper. (Shephard, Bartlett's Buildings
Felowick James, Brighton, cordwainer. (Tourle, Palmer, and Co. Gray's inn
Favell Michael, Borough, linen draper. (Thomas and Nayler, Long Acre
Green Thomas Holdernefs, dealer and chapman. (Roſſer and Son, Bartlett's Buildings
Gibbs James, Peterborough, draper. (Atkinſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare
Gahagan Joſeph, Broad Chambers, merchant. (Day, Martin's lane, Cannon ſtreet
Golden John, Bury St. Edmund's, draper. (Wilſon, Greville ſtreet, Hatton garden
Griffiths Frederick, Threadneedle ſtreet, apothecary. (Greſſon and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Hamer Richard, Saville row, wine merchant. (Atkinſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare
Hoffman, Daniel, Belton ſtreet, cheeſemonger. (Hodgſon, Charles ſtreet, St James's
Heſlewood Robert, Scarborough, ſhip owner. (Roſſer and Son, Bartlett's Buildings
Jones John, Hereford, plumber. (Decke, Bream's Buildings, Chancery lane
Jones John, Carnarvon, draper. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn
Johnſon John, Holborn hill, linen draper. (French and Williams, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn
Jenkins Thomas, and Thomas Frederick Wollen, Borough, linen drapers, (Few, North ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare
Jenkins Walter, Briſtol, broker. (Blanchard and Sweet, King's bench walk
Leo Chriſtopher, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchant. (Montenore Finch lane
Lord Francis, Skinner's ſtreet, tallow chandler. (Mills and Robinſon, Parliament ſtreet, Weſtminſter
Main Joſeph, Northampton, ironmonger. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn.
Mackie Anthony, Compton ſtreet, Soho, linen draper. (Bourſield, Bouverie ſtreet
Morriſon William, Pile Marſh, coal merchant. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple
Nightingale Joſhua, Kennington, carpenter. (Hughes, Clifford's inn
Pringle Matthew, Walworth, flour factor. (Martin, Upper Thames ſtreet
Roundell Joſeph, Skipton, grocer. (Sudlow, Monument yard
Robinſon Martin, and John Ibbetſon, Drury lane, grocers. (Hurd, King's Bench walk
Scott Thomas, Bethnal green, broker. (Hale, Caſtle court, Budge row
Tunnicliff Thomas, Bromyard, linen draper. (Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn
Travers William, and James Bate, Warrington. (Fitchett, Warrington
Willmore William, Birmingham, factor. (Platt, Bride court, Fleet ſtreet
Watred James Napier, Birmingham, woollen draper. Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry
White John, and William Fernihough, Manchester. (Johnſon and Bailey, Manchester

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aplin Oliver, Banbury, ſcrivener, October 18
Abbott Thomas, Wiſbeach, liquor merchant, October 29
Andrews George, Holybourne, tanner, November 4, final
Bottomby Samuel, Royſton, October 29, final
Buckler John, Warminſter, clothier, October 17
Bell John, Old City Chambers, wine merchant, November 4
Burton John and Jeſſe Hirſt, Manchester, timber merchants, October 29
Bellamy Thomas and John, Birmingham, japanners, October 22
Berridge Robert, Old City Chambers, merchant, November 5, final
Barnes Richard, Durham, mercer, November 19
Barnes Thomas, Fleet ſtreet, ſtationer, November 12
Bithop John and John Terry, Maidſtone, upholders, November 5
Bakewell Robert, Bridge ſtreet, Covent Garden, dealer and chapman, November 2
Bowman John, Water lane, brandy merchant, December 7
Birch Elizaheth William Birch, and William Marſh, Fleet ſtreet, paper ſtainers, November 12
Batſon William, Oxford, glaſſman, November 2
Birkett George, Kendall, brandy merchant, November 12
Bird William Wilberforce, Coventry, ſilk manufacturer, December 17
Bryon William, St. Mary hill, brandy merchant, October 29
Crois James, Tiſbury, carpenter, October 17
Clarke Francis, Rotherhithe ſtreet, mariner, November 16
Cole John, Northtawton, maltſter, October 23
Chadlock James and Randle Reay, Wigan, potters, October 28
Coleman James, Clare market, poulterer, January 22
Croft Lawrence, St. James ſtreet, dealer and chapman, November 5
Coleman John, Fetter lane, painter, November 16
Cameron Henry, Birmingham, factor, November 6
Cook John, Warren ſtreet, linen draper, November 16
Campbell Barnabas, Prince's ſtreet, inſurance broker, October 15
Dodd William, Oxford ſtreet, carver and gilder, October 29
Dixon John and William Jeffery Dixon, Exeter, November 7, final
Davis Henry, Portſea, merchant, November 2
Dawſon John, Hyde ſtreet, dealer and chapman, November 30, final
Dennett George, Gray's Inn lane, cowkeeper, November 5
Duffin Michael and Henry Duffin, Stratford upon-Avon, linen drapers, final
Darling Samuel, Bowling ſtreet, grocer, October 26, final
Emmett Richard and Peter Baldwin, Lancaſter, cotton manufacturers, October 30
Eyre Benjamin, Hodgſon Atkinſon, and William Walton, Token Houſe yard, merchants, November 4, final, of the ſeparate eſtate of Benjamin Eyre
Eccles Thomas and Barnard Thomas Holbrook, Watling ſtreet, warehouſemen, November 30
Furlonge, Michael, Guildford ſtreet, October 29
Ferns Robert Ballantine, Litchfield, wine merchant, October 28
Fitt Thomas, Swanſea, haberdaſher, November 30, final

Fenwick Thomas James, Penzance, linen draper, October 19
Fullwood Jonathan, Barbican, pawnbroker, November 2
Filton Elizabeth, Lancaſter, milliner, November 2
Fozzard James and Letitia Fozzard, Park lane, ſtable keepers, October 29
Garland Matthew, Deptford, auctioneer, November 12
Grindrod James and Michael Gueſt, Mancheſter, cotton merchants, October 28
Groom John, Chiſwell ſtreet, ſtable keeper, November 5
Geddes Alexander, Bartholomew lane, merchant, November 26
Gardner James, Newcaſtle-under-Lyme, ironmonger, October 29
Henley William, Devon, merchant, October 29
Howard James, Rochdale, machine maker, October 16
Hawkins James, Redriffe, boat builder, November 4
Hawkeſworth William, Blackfriars road, linen draper, November 16
Hoffman Andrew Burgeſs, Charles ſtreet, tailor, December 7
Holden George, Kingſton-upon-Hull, merchant, November 15
Humphrys William, the younger, Fiſh ſtreet, grocer, November 5
Hudſon Richard, Warter, dealer and chapman, November 7, final
Haigh James, Kent ſtreet, woollen draper, November 5
Hartley Stephen, Graſſington, mercer, November 5
Harman James, Great Ruſſell ſtreet, haberdaſher, November 5
Hayward Samuel, Junior, Haleſworth, grocer, October 23, final
Jarratt John, Water lane, broker, November 16
Jacks Walter, Briſtol, merchant, November 30
James Henry, St. Mary Axe, merchant, October 26
Jackſon John, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, October 22
Ingram James, Strand, hatter, October 22
Knight Thomas, Canterbury, dealer and chapman, October 29
Keir Lawrence, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchant, November 12
King James and Joſeph King, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, potters, November 14, ſeparate eſtate of James King, final
Loft James, Charles and Thomas Loft, Friday ſtreet, warehouſemen, October 29, final
Lincoln John, St. George's fields, baker, November 2, final
Lewis John, Lamb's Buildings, carver and gilder, January 21, final
Lewis Thomas Weſton, Falmouth, November 19, final
Leaming Thomas, of Preſton, John Myers, of Clockheaton, and William Chapman, of Preſton, worſted manufacturers, December 16, ſeparate eſtate of Thomas Leeming and William Chapman
Lane John, Thomas Fraſer, and Thomas Boylſton, Nicholas lane, merchants, December 5, final on the ſeparate eſtate of Thomas Boylſton, and alſo on the ſeparate eſtate of Thomas Fraſer
Lucas William Nelſon, St. Alban's, ſurgeon, November 2, final
Lichigaray Samuel and Matthew Dunsford, Baſinghall ſtreet, merchants, November 16
Lees John and Samuel Lees, Halifax, merchants, October 25
Morrey John Cheetham, Mancheſter, cotton manufacturer, October 15
M'Kinley Daniel and Abraham Mendes Beleſario, merchants, Sizedane, November 12
Morley William, Shoe lane, baker, December 19, final
Morgan Patrick and Arthur Strother, Creſcent, merchants, December 7
Mackenzie Matthew, Fleet ſtreet, vintner, November 2
Maſſey Charles, St. Catharine's, wharfinger, November 12
Moyle Thomas, Newcaſtle-under-lyme, draper, October 29
Mackellar Donald, Savage gardens, wine merchant, October 26
Miller James, Hammerſmith, wheelwright, October 26, final
Nixon John, Pimlico, carpenter, November 5
Oxenham William, Exeter, tallow chandler, October 30, final
Parr James, Oxford, brandy merchant, November 2
Petrie John and John Ward, Kempton, dealers and chapmen, November 29
Perrin Charles Francis Olivier de, Duke ſtreet, victualler, October 29
Poole Robert, St. George's fields, linen draper, November 2
Richardſon Joſeph, Penrith, ironmonger, October 23
Reynold Richard, Whitechapel, wine merchant, October 26
Roberts James, Aſhford, ſilverſmith, November 2, final
Read Amplias, Aldermanbury, warehouſeman, November 26
Roſe Charles, Weſtminſter, cheeſemonger, October 29
Riſhman James Conrad, Bridge ſtreet, Weſtminſter, mercer, November 16, final
Read John, Peter Read and Robert Read, Furſingbridge, callico printers, November 16, final
Riley Edward, Strand, muſic ſeller, November 16
Richardſon Richard, Bermondſey, glue maker, November 2
Roſe John, Sudbury, linen draper, December 2, final
Robinſon Thomas, Charlotte ſtreet, victualler, October 29
Scrape Jeffery, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide, ſtock broker, November 5, final
Shaw John, Newgate ſtreet, linen draper, September 18, by adjournment from the 17th
Saxby Henry, Charlton, gardener, October 19
Schneider John Henry, Bow lane, merchant, November 29
Stephens William, Exeter, ſaddler, October 18
Skegg Francis, Davis ſtreet, Berkeley ſquare, oilman, October 19
Stephenſon Charles, Parliament ſtreet, ſtationer, November 2, final
Smee Joſeph, Newington place, potter, November 16, final
Stephens John, Liverpool, merchant, November 8
Smith Thomas, Deptford, victualler, November 2
Stork John, Thomas Whitby, and Matthew Bottwil, Great Driffield, cornfactor, ſeparate eſtate of John Stork, December 2
Shallcroſs Stephen and Robert Barnes, Mancheſter, cotton ſpinners, October 31
Syle Edward, South Molton, woollen draper, October 29
Strattou George and Henry Stratton, Blackfriars road, ironmongers, November 2
Twyford Robert, Mancheſter, merchant, final
Tracey William, Portſea, ſlopſeller, November 2, final
Towefland Samuel, Paradiſe row, dealer and chapman, November 30
Took John, Methwold, grocer, October 15, final
Timmings John Burton, Portſea, grocer, November 5
Taylor John, Worceſter, draper, November 26, final
Townſend Job, Barnſley, grocer, October 29
Virtue Timothy, Hammerſmith, carpenter, October 29, final
Valery Iſaac, Artillery place, merchant, December 19
Wells Edward, Oxford, liquor merchant, October 16
Whittle Thomas, Lancaſter, muſlin manufacturer, October 30
Wilkinſon George, Fenchurch ſtreet, man's mercer, November 2, final
Wheatley John, Mark lane, corn factor, November 5
Wihelmi Herman, St. Martin's lane, merchant, November 16
Williams John, Llanlidan, dealer and chapman, November 23
Wade Thomas, Great St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, drug merchant, November 19
Wallis John, Eglenton, Golcheſter, merchant, October 29
Walford Richard, Cheſter, brewer, October 28, final

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary,

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October.

Rheumatismus	11	Amenorrhœa	7
Catarrhus	15	Menorrhagia	4
Phthiſis pulmonalis	9	Tuſſis	12
Ophthalmia	2	Dyſpepſia	8
Ephemeræ	2	Colica	1
Scarlatina	3	Hydrops Pectoris	3
Morbi infantiles	16	Pneumatoſis	2
Morbi cutanei	12	Aſthenia	18

Early

Early in the laſt month the Reporter was rouſed from his repoſe at a nocturnal hour by a call to a patient labouring under a violent attack of internal pain, which was accompanied by every other circumſtance that could concur to menace the approaching danger of inflammation in the ſtomach, or ſome part of the inteſtinal canal.

This was a caſe of peculiar delicacy and danger. The extreme degree of general debility ſtrikingly indicated by a depreſſion of the ſpirits and pulſe, as well as other circumſtances, when occurring ſimultaneouſly with local irritation, or a partial exceſs of excitement, often involve the Practitioner in embarraſſment with regard to the meaſures which ought to be inſtantaneouſly adopted. The evacuation of blood which the inflammation ſeems to require, is calculated to exaggerate that debility which is a ſtill more important and alarming ſymptom.

In ſuch inſtances of exigence and peril, purgatives, eſpecially in the form of Enema, whilſt they in a great degree anſwer the purpoſe of venæſection, are not attended by thoſe riſks and inconveniences that are apt to follow the latter proceſs.

By a powerful and efficacious application of this kind, the patient in the inſtance alluded to, was relieved not long after the moment of its adminiſtration.

A military officer who had been repeatedly in the Weſt-Indies, and two campaigns in Holland during the laſt war, applied lately to the Reporter. He was ſtrongly affected with a diſorder of the nervous ſyſtem, not indeed amounting to, but in ſome degree partaking of the nature, of mental derangement. He had been what is called a high liver, and in other reſpects licentiouſly luxurious. He has ſince acquired more accurate and better regulated habits. But his dilapidated conſtitution ſtill continues to ſuffer from the reſults of juvenile diſſipation. Some tonics of a medicinal nature were preſcribed, connected with the habitual uſe of the *ſhower bath*, which, with a proper attention to phyſical and moral regimen, appeared not unlikely, in the courſe of time, to invigorate and reſtore, in a certain degree, the decayed energies of his frame.

A caſe has recently occurred of a perſon afflicted with dyſpepſia particularly marked with a *bad breath*. This laſt ſymptom he lamented as having eſſentially interfered with his moſt important proſpects and purpoſes in life. As is uſual where the ſtomach is ill qualified to diſcharge its duty, there appeared an hypochondriacal irritability and depreſſion of the nervous ſyſtem, which not improbably induced the patient to exaggerate his diſeaſe, as well as the unfortunate and unpleaſant conſequences ariſing from it.—The Reporter convinced the patient that his ailment was not in his mouth, but in the ſtomach, and that by correcting the depraved condition of that important organ by certain regulations of diet and pharmaceutical preparations, he might be relieved in time from that offenſive exhalation, the actual or fancied exiſtence of which he ſo feelingly deplored. In connection with this caſe, it is worthy of remark, how much the ſtate of the breath is affected by that of the ſpirits.

How long will it be before even the appointed and profeſſional guardians of the phyſical conſtitution ſhall be brought duly to appreciate the almoſt immenſurable influence which the mental part of our frame, in an advanced and ameliorated ſtate of ſociety, unintermittingly exerciſes over its health, its preſervation, and decay?

The ſavage, the ruſtic, the mechanical drudge, or the infant whoſe faculties have not had time to unfold themſelves, or which, in phyſiological language, have not as yet been *ſecreted*, may for the moſt part be regarded as machines regulated principally by phyſical agents. But man, matured, civilized, and by due culture lifted to his deſtined level in the ſcale of being, partakes more of a moral than of an animal character, and is in conſequence to be worked upon by remedies that apply themſelves to his imagination, his paſſions, or his judgment, ſtill more than by thoſe that are directed immediately to the parts and functions of his material organization.

Nearly every month the writer of this article has been irreſiſtibly led to touch upon this ſubject, becauſe every month he has met with freſh and frequent inſtances confirming the truth, and upon his own mind impreſſing more deeply the importance of his ſentiments with regard to it.

J. REID.

Grenville ſtreet, Brunſwick ſquare,
Oct. 27, 1805.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE City of London have given notice of their intention of applying to Parliament to provide for the making of certain cuts from parts of the river Thames to other parts of the ſame, for the purpoſe of avoiding the places where the navigation is moſt obſtructed, and leaſt capable of being otherwiſe improved; which cuts are propoſed to be made in the ſeveral parithes of Laleham, Littleton, Shepperton, and Sunbury, in the county of Middleſex, and Chertſey and Thorpe, in the county of Surrey; and alſo for an Act for the enlargement and better regulating of Smithfield Market; and for opening a new ſtreet or road from the north end of Fleet-market to Clerkenwell-green, and thence to the great North-road, at or near the ſouth end of Iſlington, in the county of Middleſex.

Two reſpectable ſurgeons having communicated to the Commiſſioners of Sewers, that many accidents have come under their care ariſing from ſhort poſts in and about the metropolis, which occaſion ruptures and other lamentable misfortunes to perſons ſtumbling on them in the dark, the Commiſſioners have recommended that no poſts be permitted to remain ſhorter than four feet above the ground, and that the tops be painted white. Similar precautions are highly neceſſary in country-towns and road-ſides, which are not properly lighted.

Deptford-Creek bridge has been opened for foot-paſſengers. It is built over the river Ravenſborne, near its outlet into the Thames, and leads from Deptford to Greenwich.

Mr. Aſtley, ſen. is buſily employed in erecting a new theatre on the ſite of Craven-Houſe, the principal entrances to which will be from Newcaſtle-ſtreet and the weſt end of Wych-ſtreet. He has taken the ground of the Earl of Craven for ten years, at 100l. per annum, with the proviſo that if, at the expiration of that term, he finds his place ſucceed, he will purchaſe the ground for 2000l. the ſum agreed upon by both parties; or, if he thinks proper to relinquiſh the concern, that he ſhall ſurrender the theatre to the proprietor of the freehold in good and tenantable condition. Mr. Aſtley is ſtated to have obtained a patent from his Majeſty, authorizing him to erect a theatre for his uſual exhibitions in any part of the city and liberties of Weſtminſter.

The ancient hoſpital of Bethlem will ſhortly be no more. The whole of the patients are removed to St. Luke's and Hoxton. The ſale of the building has commenced, and the ground is purchaſed for the purpoſe of erecting a ſuperb ſtructure, which, from its form, will be denominated "The London Amphitheatre," and will be divided into lecture theatres, appropriated for hiſtory, chemiſtry, navigation, mathematics, philoſophy, genealogy, chronology, and trade; to which will be added a library, ſuited to the above purpoſes, that will ſurpaſs any of its kind in Europe. Upwards of 250,000l. is already ſubſcribed towards this great undertaking.—It is propoſed to build a new hoſpital a little to the ſouth of Iſlington workhouſe, in an extremely airy ſituation.

A trial was lately made in the river Thames of the life-preſerver, invented by Mr. Daniel, ſurgeon, of Wapping. It is compoſed of water-proof leather, prepared to contain air, and is inflated in half a minute through a ſmall tube, with a cock, which is turned when the jacket is ſufficiently expanded; thus prepared, it ſupports the head, arms, and body, out of the water, the perſon wearing it having it at all times in his power, by means of the tube and cock, to increaſe or diminiſh the quantity of air. Several perſons thus equipped quitted the boats from off the Old Swan, and floated through London-bridge, and down the river, with the greateſt eaſe and ſafety, without being obliged to uſe the ſmalleſt exertion to ſecure their buoyancy, ſome ſmoaking their pipes, and others playing the German-flute, which they did with as much convenience as if on land. In this manner they proceeded below the London Docks, near the reſidence of the inventor, Mr. Daniel, where, on their landing, he was greeted by three cheers from the numerous ſpectators, who were gratified with the ſight of ſuch a novel and really uſeful invention.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament for an Act for incloſing the commons and waſte-lands in the pariſh of Hillingdon, Middleſex.

The long-meditated plan for making a receiving-dock at Northfleet is on the point of being carried into execution. The ground has been ſtaked out, and engineers have ſurveyed the ſituation. The expence of making the dock will be trifling compared with its utility, as a ſpace of nearly twelve acres has been excavated by the chalk-cutters, and conſequently much labour will be ſaved. Ships after being launched, inſtead of remaining at Woolwich, or ſent round to Sheerneſs and Chatham, may be received into this dock, and rigged and fitted for ſea.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

At St Pancras, the Rev. John Jeffery, of Billingſhurſt, Suſſex, to Miſs Taylor, eldeſt daughter of Wm. T. eſq of Tottenham-Court-road, and grand-daughter to the late Rev. Henry Taylor, well known for his celebrated defence of the Arian doctrine, under the title of "The Apology of Benjamin Ben Mordecai for embracing Chriſtianity, &c." and many other valuable theological pieces.

Mr William Williams, of the Swan-with-Two-Necks, Lad-lane, to Miſs Ann Meathon, ſecond daughter of John M. eſq. of Vincent's-row, Iſlington.

At Hendon, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholl, to Miſs Sarah Geeves, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. G. of Page-ſtreet.

James Agar, eſq. of the Inner-Temple, barriſter at law, to Mrs. Fletcher, of Welbeck-ſtreet.

At Curzon-ſtreet Chapel, Walter Jones, eſq. M. P. for Coleraine in Ireland, to Miſs Catharine Iremonger.

At St. James's, Mr. Sloper, of Pall mall, to Miſs Maria Baker.—The Rev. William Ward, rector of Mile-end, near Colcheſter, to Miſs Hammerſley, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Hammerſley, eſq. of Pall-mall.—B. W. Ottley, eſq. to Miſs Zachary, of Aneley-houſe, Worceſterſhire.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Captain John Harris, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Williams, eldeſt daughter of the late Nicholas W. eſq. of Berwick Caſtle, Wilts.—J. Knight, eſq. of Lea Caſtle, Worceſterſhire, to the Honourable Miſs Winn, eldeſt daughter of Lady Headley.—Roſs Mahon, eſq. of Caſtlegar, county of Galway, Ireland, to Miſs Diana Baber, daughter of Edward B. eſq. of Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

Richard Van Heythunſen, eſq. of Guildford-ſtreet, to Miſs Price, of Great James-ſtreet

At Hackney, Mr. M. L. Merac, to Miſs E. Manning, daughter of Richard M. eſq.

At St. Pancras, Captain Upton, to Miss Walton.

At Camberwell, Thomas Buth, eſq. of Wandſworth, to Miſs H. Brown, daughter of Timothy B. eſq. of Peckham Lodge.

At Mary-le-bonne, Major Daniell, of the 99th regiment, to Miſs Mary Faſt, daughter of the late Edward E. eſq. of Jamaica.—Henry Jadis, eſq. to Miſs Adderley.

S. C. Brandram, eſq. of Size-lane, to Miſs Sryan, daughter of Thomas S. eſq. of Clapham.

At Tottenham, Mr. George Edmund Shuttleworth, of Auſtin-friars, to Miſs Ann Mellith Thompſon, daughter of John T. eſq.

Thomas Symonds, eſq. of the Temple, to Miſs Frances Barlow, of Frederic's-place, Old Jewry.

DIED.

At Knightſbridge, the *Rev. Alexander Geeves*, lecturer at Knightſbridge chapel.

At Edmonton, *William Knowlys, eſq.* 83.

At her apartments in the Royal Hoſpital, Greenwich, *Mrs. Smith*, widow of the late Captain James S. of the royal navy.

In Gray-ſtreet, Blackfriar's-road, *Captain W. Ferguſon*, many years an elder brother of the Trinity Houſe, 90.

At his apartments in Kenſington Palace, the *Rev Seth Thompſon*, 71.

At Brompton, *Lady Temple*, relict of Sir Richard Temple, bart. of the Naſh, in the pariſh of Kempſey, Worceſterſhire.

In South Charlotte-ſtreet, *Captain R. Maitland*, of the Stirling militia

At Stoke Newington, *Miſs Hoare*, daughter of Jonathan H. eſq.

At Pimlico, *John F. B. Gottſched*, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 60th regiment of foot, and Inſpector of Dutch troops, 48.

In York-place, *Mrs. Sawbridge*, relict of John S eſq. of Olantigh in Kent.

At Hoddeſdon, *James Eſdaile*, eſq. 85.

In Berners-ſtreet, *Mrs. Harriet Collins*, wife of J. Collins, eſq.

At his brother's houſe in Billiter-ſquare, *George Deſborough, eſq.* agent-victualler to his Majeſty's fleets on the Leeward-Iſland ſtation.

At the houſe of Paul Orchard, eſq. in Cheſterfield-ſtreet, his nephew *George Pauley Buck, eſq* of Daddon, Devonſhire, 23.

George Peters, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Mr. Peters, the banker, of Park-ſtreet, and *Captain George Clarke*, of the royal navy.—Mr. Peters, Captain Clarke, and Mr. Hoare, went on board Mr. Hoare's ſailing-boat, with an intention to proceed to Graveſend. The boat got aground off Woolwich, when Captain Clarke, attended by Mr. Peters went in a ſmall boat, with a rope, for the purpoſe of towing her aſloat. This they effected; but on their return Mr. Peters unfortunately riſing in a hurry, upſet the boat. From the ſtrength of the current, the ſailing-boat could render them no aſſiſtance Mr. Peters, who was unable to ſwim, was ſupported by Captain Clarke, until the latter became exhauſted, and was ſeen gradually to ſink. A boat at length put off to their aſſiſtance, but ere it could reach the ſpot, they both ſunk to the bottom. The bodies remained four hours under water before they were found, which rendered medical aid uſeleſs. Captain Clarke was a very gallant officer. He commanded in the Egyptian expedition the Braakel, of 64 guns, which was afterwards ſtationed to protect the factory at Smyrna. He was highly inſtrumental in ſaving the lives of 350 of our wounded ſoldiers brought from Egypt, whom he attended with the greateſt care.

In Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, *Mr. Thomas Cooke*, 90.

At his chambers in Clifford's-Inn, *Thomas Dogherty, eſq* of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, an eminent ſpecial pleader, and editor of the laſt edition of the "Crown Circuit Companion"

At Cheſter-place, Lambeth, *H R. Larpent, eſq.*

At Fryer's-place, Acton, *Mrs. Tubbs*, 72.

At Iſlington, after a long and painful illneſs, which ſhe bore with exemplary fortitude, *Mrs. Gates*, aged 67.

In child-bed, of a ſtill-born ſon, in her 26th year, after enduring, for ſixteen days, with uncommon patience, fortitude, and reſignation, the moſt excruciating and inceſſant pain and torture, the removal or relief of which defied the united ſkill and efforts of ſeveral of the moſt eminent of the faculty, *Mrs Sarah Boote*, wife of Mr. John B. ſurgeon, &c. of Theobald's-road, Red Lion-ſquare; a truly worthy and amiable young lady, whoſe early death, in the prime of youthful life, and in the enjoyment of the utmoſt domeſtic happineſs and human felicity, is unaffectedly regretted by the ſmall circle of real friends to whom ſhe had endeared herſelf by the affectionate warmth of her friendſhip, and the integrity and chearfulneſs of her diſpoſition and manners. On the 13th of March, 1796, then in her 16th year, ſhe embarked at Graveſend for Ireland, to reſide with her father, Mr Grindley, then ſurgeon of the Devon and Cornwall regiment of fencibles, ſerving in that kingdom, but now ſurgeon, &c. in Marſham-ſtreet, Weſtminſter. Very early in the morning of the 20th, the brig Diamond, Captain Killar, on board of which ſhe was a paſſenger, was captured in the Channel by Le Coureur, a French brig; but, providentially, about nine o'clock the ſame morning, while in full ſail for a French priſon, his Majeſty's ſhip Porcupine, Captain Draper, hove in ſight, and recaptured the Diamond, with the French brig; and, after giving the neceſſary ſecurity for the payment of the cuſtomary ſalvage-duty, Captain Killar was permitted to proceed on his voyage to Cork, where he arrived the next day. Mrs. Boote was in Ireland during the whole of the late rebellion there, but chiefly reſided in the ſouthern and weſtern parts (over a great part of which ſhe had travelled), where the exceſſes committed by the miſguided and deluded inſurgents were leſs violent than in the northern and eaſtern parts; and returned to England in July 1802, and reſided with her father till her marriage, June 4, 1803. Her remains were interred in the church-yard of St. Bride's, Fleet-ſtreet.

At Brighton, *Mrs. Crouch*, late one of the chief ornaments of Drury-lane Theatre, whoſe beauty and talents have been a ſubject for admiration and praiſe to every poet and critic for the laſt five and twenty years. She was the daughter of Mr. Phillips, a ſolicitor, who mixed with his profeſſional purſuits a regard for the fine arts; and who was the author of ſeveral pamphlets, which attracted conſiderable notice. Miſs Phillips, at an early age, diſplayed ſuch powers of voice, and ſuch a natural taſte for muſic, that he determined to cultivate the talent, for it was not then the faſhion to obtrude on the public the bantlings of the nurſery. Miſs Phillips made her firſt appearance in her eighteenth year, in 1780, in the character of Mandane. Her appearance was that of a meteor. It dazzled from exceſs of brilliancy every ſpectator. Nothing was ſpoken of, and nothing liſtened to, but the exquiſitely beautiful Miſs Phillips; and certainly a more captivating form, more ſimple and unaffected manners, more graceful and yet timid deportment, never appeared on the ſtage. She poſſeſſed the moſt ſeductive expreſſion without the conſciouſneſs of beauty, and with the moſt glowing firmneſs and tone of health ſhe blended the fineſt delicacy of action. Her ſucceſs was unbounded. She made a ſort of epoch in the theatre, and was purſued and idolized by the town. She paſſed over to Ireland in the ſummer, and was equally a favourite there. In an evil hour ſhe gave her hand to a Mr. Crouch, a midſhipman, whoſe ſhowy perſon and addreſs won her firſt affections. They were married at Twickenham church; and in that union ſhe found nothing but miſery. Still retaining all the attractions of her perſon, ſtill the favourite of all who had eyes and ears—flattered, beſieged, and perſecuted, by the higheſt and moſt ſplendid gallantry, it was not to be wondered at, that, with the ſecret load upon her heart of ill-uſage at home, ſhe ſought for happineſs with the moſt dazzling and illuſtrious of lovers. She ſeparated from her huſband on the occaſion, but made him a proviſion to which he was not entitled by his conduct.—The peculiar character of Mrs. Crouch, as a performer, was, that ſhe joined talents, almoſt in an equal degree, which are rarely to be met with in the ſame perſon; ſhe was equally good as a lyric artiſt and as an actreſs; ſhe was equally ſuperior both as a ſinger and a ſpeaker; and ſhe was the only heroine of the Engliſh opera who had the addreſs in the dialogue to keep up the impreſſion and influence which her ſong had made. It was a rare and peculiar excellence, for it belonged to herſelf alone. For ſome years paſt her fine powers have yielded to indiſpoſition, and with the prudence which good ſenſe always dictates, ſhe retired from her profeſſion. Her reſignation in her laſt illneſs was moſt exemplary.—She was told that her recovery was beyond the power of human ſkill. She then called to her bedſide her friends, told each of them what ſhe wiſhed to be done after her deceaſe, and concluded by beſeeching that they would think of it no more, but leave her to the reſignation of a contented ſpirit. She died in her 44th year.

In the Downs, on his paſſage home from the Eaſt Indies, *Mr. Robert Arbuthnot*, who was principal ſecretary to the Hon. Frederick North, governor of Ceylon, but obliged to quit his ſtation from an ill ſtate of health.—His ſiſter, Miſs Arbuthnot, was three days waiting at Dartford for his arrival, and apartments were prepared in town for him, his wife, and daughter. This gentleman was couſin to our preſent Miniſter at Conſtantinople.

At

At his houſe in Great Titchfield-ſtreet, *Mr. William Byrne*, a diſtinguiſhed landſcape-engraver, 62. He was educated under an uncle, who engraved heraldry on plate; but having ſucceeded in a landſcape after Wilſon, ſo as to obtain a premium from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, it was regarded as the precurſor of talent of a ſuperior order, and he was ſent to Paris, at that time the chief ſeminary in Europe for the ſtudy of engraving, for improvement. In Paris he ſtudied ſucceſſively under Aliamet and Wille, from the former of whom he imbibed the leading traits of that ſtyle of engraving which he afterwards adopted as his own. Under the latter he engraved a large plate of a ſtorm, after Vernet; but the manual dexterity of Wille was alien to his mind, and probably contributed not much to his improvement, though he always ſpoke of Wille's inſtructions with reſpect. When he returned to England, the ſucceſs of Woollett, as a landſcape engraver, had ſet the faſhion in that department of the art; but Byrne, diſdaining to copy what he did not feel, perhaps ſcorning the influence of faſhion in art, preſerved the independence of his ſtyle, and continued to ſtudy, and to recommend to his pupils, nature, Vivakes, and the beſt examples of the French ſchool.—His larger performances are after Zuccarelli and Both; but his principal works (containing probably his beſt engraving), are the Antiquities of Great Britain, after Hearne; a ſet of Views of the Lakes, after Farington; and Smith's Scenery of Italy. His chief excellence conſiſting in his aërial perſpective, and the general effect of his *chiaro-oſcuro*, he was more agreeably and more beneficially employed in finiſhing than in etching, and hence he generally worked in conjunction with his pupils, who were latterly his own ſon and daughters. His manners were unaſſuming, his profeſſional induſtry unremitting, and his moral character exemplary. He ſeldom went from home, but lived in the boſom of a numerous and worthy family.

At his apartments in South-ſtreet, South Audley-ſtreet, of an apoplectic-fit, in his 73d year, *Hugh Frazer, eſq.* He had been tutor to the eldeſt ſons of ſeveral diſtinguiſhed perſons, with each of whom he reſided on the Continent during a conſiderable time; particularly the ſon of the late worthy and ingenious Dr. Roebuck, his early friend and patron; the late Lord Polworth, ſon of the accompliſhed Earl of Marchmont, one of the friends and executors of Pope; and Lord Clive, now Earl Powis; who individually evinced that cordial eſteem and reſpect for Mr. Frazer which an able and conſcientious diſcharge of the various duties of his ſituation ſo juſtly merited. At the hoſpitable manſion of Lord Marchmont he was always received as a welcome viſitor and gueſt. The letters of the late Lord Clive, who correſponded with Mr. F., prove how highly that nobleman appreciated his worth and talents. He was a man of placid temper and unaſſuming manners, of ſtrong and comprehenſive mind, and poſſeſſed an ample ſtore of valuable knowledge.

In St. George's Fields, *Mr. Samuel Reſt*, the famous pretended prophet. He died at the age of 90 years, and had been for many (thirty or forty) years well known in London by the appellation of *Poor Help*. During the latter part of his life he had frequently ſhifted his reſidence, and had very conſiderably decreaſed in his fame as a prophet. About fifteen years ago he was in Shoreditch workhouſe, where he occupied a ward, which was dedicated to the exhibition of a great number of works executed by himſelf in ſtraw. The ſubjects of theſe works were taken from different paſſages of ſcripture-hiſtory. In the middle of the room there was a whimſical repreſentation of a broad and narrow way, &c. The prophet had a bed in a corner of the ward, ſurrounded by a ſort of ſtraw checquered work, and he ſat by his bedſide on a chair, from which he delivered his oracular diſcourſes on the characters and fortunes of numerous individuals who at that time flocked to ſee and hear him. He had acquired a recollection of a vaſt number of paſſages from the Bible, which he repeated ſuitably to the perſons who liſtened to him, and few who attended went away without perceiving ſomething ſupernatural about him. He made no uſe of books, and was highly offended at the production of any, aſſerting that his faculty in quoting was entirely the effect of inſpiration, or of communication to him from the Angel Raphael. The number of his viſitors in the days of his fame was aſtoniſhing; and among them were ſome perſons of high diſtinction of both ſexes. Money he affected to ſcorn; but there was generally a very convenient station at the door for the purpoſe of collection.—His impoſture of lunacy gained ſo much on the public, that ſome clergymen viſited him frequently, and took conſiderable pains in pamphlets to endeavour to expoſe the abſurdity of encouraging him. He is now, however, gone from this mortal ſcene, perhaps "the laſt of the prophets," but on his grave ſome of the children of credulity are placing a ſtone, inſcribed "*Here lies Poor Help!*" to ſhew that, at leaſt, it ſhall not be ſaid of England, "a prophet hath no honour in his own country."

[*Farther particulars of Dr. De Valangin, whoſe death is mentioned in vol.* 19, *p.* 279.—*Francis-Joſeph-Pabud De Valangin, M. D.* of the College of Phyſicians, London, &c., was born at Berne, in Switzerland, about the year 1719 or 1720, and ſtudied phyſic at Leyden under the celebrated Boerhaave. Though educated in this line of life, it was not originally

nally his intention to follow it as a profeſſion, his connexions* having led him to look for advancement in a different career. Towards the end of George the Second's reign, he kiſſed that King's hand on receiving ſome diplomatic appointment to the Court of Madrid; but on the retreat of his patron from adminiſtration, about the ſame time, Mr. De Valangin declined the intended honour, and ſoon after recurred to medicine, which he thenceforward adopted as a profeſſion, and fixed his abode in Soho-ſquare. In 1768 he publiſhed "A Treatiſe on Diet, or the Management of Human Life, by Phyſicians called the Six Nonnaturals," &c. 8vo. Having removed to Fore-ſtreet, Cripplegate, he ſoon acquired a very extenſive addition to his practice. About 1772 he purchaſed ſome ground near White Conduit-fields, and erected on it a houſe extenſive in its conveniences, but fanciful enough in conſtruction, being built on a plan laid down by himſelf. To this ſpot he gave the name of *Hermes Hill*. Pentonville had not then begun to be built; and this was almoſt the only dwelling near to the ſpot, except White Conduit-houſe. His purſuit of all the branches of knowledge connected with his profeſſion was ſedulous in the extreme; and the reſult was, a diſcovery of ſeveral ſimple preparations which he found of great ſervice in particular caſes; one of which, named *The Baljam of Life*, he preſented to Apothecaries-Hall, where it is ſtill ſold with his name. Beſides his diploma from the Royal College of Phyſicians of London, Dr. De Valangin had, unſolicited, received others from Scotland, Holland, and Switzerland.—For ſome favour conferred (but what we do not learn), he was preſented by the worſhipful company of Loriners with the livery of that corporation, and twice ſerved the office of maſter. By his firſt wife he had three children, of whom two ſons are ſtill living, and a daughter died at nine years of age, who was buried by her father's directions in his garden at Hermes Hill. He married, ſecondly, about 1782, the widow of an eminent ſurveyor and builder, who had recovered 1000l. for breach of promiſe of marriage from a perſon who had made her that offer, but broke his word. She was a native of Shering, in Eſſex; and her ſiſter married and ſurvived Mr. Sandford, brewer, of Newington. Dr. De Valangin had a particular taſte for muſic and painting; in the former art he was not an unſucceſsful performer; and, if we miſtake not, has left behind him ſome remarks on the theory of compoſition. His paintings, which formed a very choice collection, have been diſperſed by ſale, according to the directions of his will. Though far advanced in life, Dr. De Valangin's end was haſtened, or perhaps prematurely brought on, by an accident. On the 2d of January laſt, alighting from his carriage at Hampſtead, the ground being froſty, he ſlipped and fell; and, though not immediately confined in conſequence, ſuſtained an injury that he predicted would ſhorten his life. This prediction was verified on the 1ſt of March, after four days confinement to his bed, on the 3d of which he ruptured a blood-veſſel. He was interred in a family-vault in Cripplegate church, to which the remains of his daughter beforementioned had been removed the preceding day. As a phyſician, he was kind and conſolatory in the extreme, and beloved by his patients of every claſs and degree. To thoſe in the humbler walks of life, it was his conſtant cuſtom to regulate the acceptance of his fees by their preſumed ability to afford them; and the poor were always welcome to his gratuitous aſſiſtance. In a word, Dr. De Valangin was the friend of mankind, and an honour to his profeſſion.]

* His mother ſtood in ſome degree of relationſhip to the Prince of Orange.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE tolls of the iron-bridge at Sunderland were lately let at 2,080l. being an advance of 400l. on the former year.

The agricultural ſociety for the county of Durham, at their late meeting held at Darlington, adjudged and paid the following rewards, viz.—To Mr. Luke Seymour, of Woodhouſe Cloſe, near Biſhop Auckland, for the beſt heifer, five guineas.—To Mr. Robert Thornton, farmer, near Darlington, for the beſt rup, five guineas.—To Thomas Alderſon, for having maintained, educated (to read and write), and placed in ſervice, the greateſt number of legitimate children (eight) without any aſſiſtance from his pariſh, four guineas.

Married.] At South Shields, Mr. William Bone, merchant and ſhip-owner, to Mrs. Marſhall, relict of Mr. Cuthbert M.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Chriſtopher Liddell, clerk to Meſſrs Surtees and Co. to Miſs Mary Ann Robinſon, of Carville.—Mr. Jameſon, butcher, to Miſs Neal.—Mr. Wilby, brandy-merchant, to Miſs Margaret Bailey.

At Durham, Mr. R. Darling, to Miſs Swinburn, eldeſt daughter of Mr. S. of Red Brier.—Mr. Middleton, to Miſs Lumley.

At Sunderland, Mr. John Beſt, to Miſs Margaret Williamſon.

At North Shields, Captain G. Hann, to Miſs Tate.

At Jarrow, Dr. Winterbottom, of South Shields, to Mrs. Wardle, of Weſtoe.

At Haltwhiſtle, Mr. Thomas Elliot, ſurgeon, to Miſs Elizabeth Batey, ſecond daughter of Mr. Robert B. of High-Town, wine-merchant.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Captain Harcup, of the royal engineers.—Mrs. Embleton, wife of Mr. Robert E.—Mrs. Armſtrong, wife of Mr. A. ſhip-owner.—Mr Andrew Sutton.—Mrs Brown, wife of Mr. Joſeph B. butcher.

At Durham, Mr. Martin Brown, currier, 74.—Mrs Pearſon, wife of Mr. Robert P. cutler.—Mr. Engliſh, baker, 54.—Mr. Wm. Hutchinſon, formerly a cabinet-maker, 57.

At Shield Field, near Newcaſtle, Mrs. Kidd, mother of Mr. John K. 102.

At the Abbey Mills, near Morpeth, Mrs. Blair, mother of Mr. Thomas B. 73.

At Eſlington, near Whittingham, Mrs. James Chiſholm, gardener, 81.

At Hawkhill, near Alnwick, Mr. John Briggs, 77.

The Rev. John Collinſon, vicar of Kirk-Harle, 43.

At South Shields, Mr. Matthew Routledge, pilot.

At Berwick, Mr. George Smith, many years proprietor of the lime-kilns, at Magdalen-fields.

At North Shields, Mr. Joſeph Taylor, 28.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament for acts for incloſing the commons and waſte grounds in the lordſhip of Bolton, in the pariſh of Morland, in Weſtmoreland, for building a bridge over the river Eden, at or near the village of Bolton, from the pariſh of St. Michael Appleby, otherwiſe Bongate, to the oppoſite ſide of the river in the pariſh of Morland, and for repairing, altering, and widening the roads leading to Bolton—for incloſing the commons and waſte lands in the pariſh of Manor, of Holme Cultram, in Cumberland—for bridges to be built over the rivers Eſk and Mite, at or near the fords in the pariſhes of Muncaſter, Drigg, and Waborthwaite—for repairing, widening, and altering the road, commencing at the guide poſt at the top of Stanwix-bank, near Carliſle, and extending from that place to the north end of the village of Weſtlinton, and for erecting a toll-houſe and bar for the levying of toll on that road.

Propoſals have been publiſhed for eſtabliſhing an agricultural ſociety at Workington, the ſubſcription to which ſhall not exceed one guinea, nor be leſs than five ſhillings each member. The following premiums have been propoſed for the preſent year:—To the cottager who, without any parochial aſſiſtance has brought up the largeſt family with reſpectability, five guineas.—To the male ſervant in huſbandry, or to the female ſervant in the like occupation, who ſhall have continued the longeſt time in their reſpective ſervices; and who ſhall have conducted themſelves in the moſt exemplary manner, two guineas each.—To the ploughman who ſhall, in the ſhorteſt ſpace of time, plough a certain quantity of ground in the moſt workmanlike manner, (to be fixed upon in Mr. Curwen's farm) the ſum of two Guineas. If more than three ſtart, the ſecond-beſt to have one guinea; if more than four, 10s. 6d. for the third.—To the perſon who ſhall have made the beſt and moſt complete ſtack of corn or hay, one guinea.—To the perſon who ſhews the beſt two years old heifer, in the hands of the breeder, five guineas:—for the beſt boar, two guineas. The premiums are to be confined to the pariſhes or townſhips of Workington, Harrington, Diſſington, Dean, Seaton, Flimby, Broughton, Dearham, and Camerton, except members of the ſociety, who are entitled to become candidates for any of the prizes. From the numerous ſubſcriptions already received, the ſociety is enabled to add the following premiums to thoſe already offered:—Five guineas for the beſt bull, in the hands of the breeder, or warranted to be for the public uſe, within the diſtrict for the next twelve months.—Five guineas for the beſt cart horſe, four or five years old, in the hands of the breeder.

It appears from the report of the Workington and Harrington diſpenſary, that the number of ſick poor, admitted to the benefits of that inſtitution, in the twelve months ending the 18th of September 1805, are:—Patients recommended and regiſtered, 339—midwifery caſe, 1—trivial incidents, 50—total, 390. State of the regiſter—cured 325, relieved 1, dead 7, remaining on the books 6—total 339. The numbers admitted, ſince its inſtitution, 9th of May, 1796, are:—Patients recommended and regiſtered, 4304; midwifery caſes, 28; trivial incidents, 250; total 4582. Of theſe 4160 have been cured, 22 relieved, 2 incurable, 1 irregular, and 112 have died.

It is in agitation to build by ſubſcription a bridge over the river Wamph, at a place called Howe-Wath, near Whitrig-lees, in the pariſh of Aikton, in this county. If this plan be carried into effect, which is much to be deſired, the place alluded to being very dangerous to ford, as it abounds in quickſands, it will be of very great importance to the public at large.

Married.] At Brampton, Mr. H. Bell, of the Black Dub, to Miſs Armſtrong, of the Globe inn.

At Wetheral, Mr. Thomas Wannop, of Holmeſs, to Miſs Robſon, of Great Corby.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Wm. Scamper, tinman and brazier, to Miſs Clarkſon, daughter of Mr. C. exciſe-officer, of Whitehaven.

At Brough-by-Sands, Mr Adam Scott, of Workington, captain of a veſſel in the coal trade, to Miſs Mary Wilſon, of Weſt End.

At

At Whitehaven, Mr. Benjamin Briſcoe, ſchool-maſter, to Miſs Raven, of Greyſoultren.—Mr. Thomas Clementſon, tobacconiſt, to Miſs Chriſtian Kelly.

H. E. Roberts, eſq. of Wavertree-hall, to Miſs Burke, daughter of Robert A. Burke, eſq. of Gertnamona, county of Galway.

Mr. Joſhua Hadwen, to Miſs Harriſon, of Muſt-hill, near Kendal.

At Aſkham, Weſtmoreland, the Hon. G. Carleton, captain in the 9th regiment of foot, to Miſs Henrietta King, eldeſt daughter of Edward K. eſq. of Aſkham hall.

At Penrith, Mr. Chriſtopher Martin, of Liverpool, to Miſs Mary Murthwaite.

At Carliſle, Mr. John Cumpſon, cabinet-maker, to Miſs Eliz. Graham.—John Henderſon, eſq. of Shap, to Miſs Halton.

Died.] At Brampton, very ſuddenly, Mr. Hector Tinling, formerly a butcher there, 78.

At Wigton, Mr. Benjamin Bell, ſurgeon.

At Longtown, Mr. Charles Napier, eldeſt ſon of Mr. N. ſhoe-maker, 27.

At Buttermere, where he had reſided ſome years, Francis Lamb, eſq. of Maynooth, Kildare, Ireland, 34.

At Breckonthwaite, in the pariſh of Cumrew, Cumberland, Mr. James Atkinſon, 72.—Mrs. Wood, relict of Mr. Jonathan W.

At Wavertree, Mr. James Sudell, attorney at law, 74.

At Keſwick, Miſs Rebecca Tyſon, 30.

At Weſco, near Keſwick, Mr. Joſeph Whitehead, 29.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Rigg, wife of Captain R. of the ſhip Nelly.—Mrs. Eleanor Milborn, widow, 89.

At Workington, Mr. James Yeoward, aſſiſtant to Mr. Simpſon, ſurgeon, 24.—Mrs. Bowman, relict of Mr. Henry B. 72.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Greene, 72.

At Cloſe, in Embleton, Mrs. Margaret Mealls, 72.

At Horne, near Kendal, the Rev. J. M. Freeman, late of Wakefield, 53.

At Aliby, the ſeat of Walter Chambre, eſq. near Carliſle, Mrs. Preſton, wife of Nathaniel P. eſq. of Dublin, and daughter of Richard Ledger, eſq. of Whitehaven, 25.

At Roſe Trees, near Longtown, Mr. John Wright, ſon of Mr. Thomas W. 20.

At Longtoun, Mr. Robert Graham, of the Globe inn, 27.

At Penrith, Mrs. Ann Nicholſon, 67.

At Carliſle, Mrs. Pearſon, wife of Mr. P. currier, 60.

At Slack-houſe, near Keſwick, Mr. Joſeph Slack, formerly a ſaddler of Cockermouth, and father of Mr. Hugh S. of Laurence-lane, London, lace-merchant, 87.

At Kirby-Lonſdale, Mr. James Grundy, woollen-manufacturer, 48.

YORKSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the Cleveland agricultural ſociety, held at Stokeſley, on the 5th of October, the following premiums were adjudged:—To Mr. Thomas Robinſon of Acklam, as the occupier of a farm in the beſt condition, and moſt ſkilful ſtate of cultivation, a ſilver cup, value ten guineas.—To William Leng, of Wilton, for having reclaimed and brought into the beſt ſtate of cultivation, the greateſt quantity of waſte land, four guineas.—To Mr. J. W. Parrington, of Ormeſby, for the beſt crop of drilled beans, two guineas.—To Mr. Richard Watſon, of Hilton, for the beſt crop of red clover, two guineas.—Ditto, for having laid down to graſs, the greateſt quantity of land for paſture in the beſt manner, and cleaneſt from weeds, and ſown with white clover and graſs ſeeds, two guineas—To Thomas Wilkinſon, eſq. of Stokeſley, for the beſt crop of drilled turnips, two guineas.—To Mr. Wm. Dodds, of Up-leatham, for the beſt crop of Scotch cabbages, two guineas.—To Andrew Irvine, eſq. of Skelton, for the beſt cow in calf, three guineas.—To Mr. James Appleton, of Middleſbrough, for the beſt two years old heifer in calf, two guineas.—To Mr. John Pierſon, of Linthorpe, for the beſt two years old ſteer, two guineas.—To the Hon. Laurence Dundas, for the beſt pen of one-ſhear gimmers, three guineas.—To Mr. Joſeph Garbutt, of Linthorpe, for the beſt pen of one-ſheer wethers, three guineas.—To Philip Smith, of Loſthouſe, a labourer in huſbandry, for having brought up and maintained the greateſt number of legitimate children, with the ſmalleſt parochial relief, three guineas.—To James Parker, of Upleatham, ſervant in huſbandry, for having lived the greateſt number of years in one perſon's ſervice, or his repreſentatives, two guineas.—To Mary Green, of Little Ayton, ſervant in huſbandry for the like, two guineas.

At a meeting of ſubſcribers and others at the ſchool of induſtry in Doncaſter, the 4th October, to take into conſideration the propoſed alteration for the future eſtabliſhment of that inſtitution, viz. "to lodge, board, clothe, and educate twenty poor girls," it was agreed that the plan would be deſirable, provided that benefactions adequate for the furniſhing of a houſe, and alſo additional ſubſcriptions to the amount of at leaſt 100l. per annum for its ſupport, could be procured. A general meeting of the ſubſcribers will be held in the month of January to determine whether the intended plan can be carried into effect.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament for acts—for incloſing the commons and waſte grounds within the townſhip of Langthorpe, in the pariſh of Kirby-on-the-Moor, commonly called Kirby-hill—for incloſing, draining and improving the commons and waſte grounds in the reſpective townſhips and pariſhes of Skelbrooke and Kirk Smeaton, in the weſt-riding—for the more effectually improving the drains, banks, cloughs, outlets, watercourſes and works of drainage; and alſo for making new works of drainage and embankments, in, over, and upon

upon certain low lands, commons, waſtes, and incloſed grounds, ſituate, in and adjacent to the level of Hatfield Chace; and for incorporating the participants and land-owners within the level, into a body corporate, and for empowering them to raiſe money upon their reſpective eſtates in the ſaid level, by taxation from time to time, for making, altering, improving, and ſupporting the works of drainage and embankments upon the ſaid lands; and for appointing officers and ſervants for executing the works, independent of, and without the controul or intermedoling of the commiſſioners of ſewers for the level of Hatfield Chace and parts adjacent, in the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham.

At the firſt annual meeting of the Otley aſſociation, for improving the breed of cattle and ſheep, held on the 4th of October, premiums of gold medals were adjudged to the following perſons:—Sir Henry Carr Ibbetſon, for two year old heifer; Mr. N. Richardſon, ditto; Sir Henry Carr Ibbetſon, for one year old heifer; Mr. William Dawſon, ditto; Mr. John Gilling, for two year old bull; Mr. Thomas Beanland, ditto; Mr. Thomas Parker, for one year old bull; Mr. N. Richardſon, ditto; Mr. Robert Dawſon, for two year old ſhear tup; Mr. Raiſtrick, ditto; Mr. Hartley, for one ſhear tup; Mr. Raiſtrick, for one ſhear tup lamb; Mr Hartley, ditto; Mr. Dan. Forſter, for one gimmer lamb; Mr. Joſeph Dawſon, ditto; Mr. Raiſtrick, for one ſhear ewe; Mr. John Dawſon, ditto; Mr. Raiſtrick, one two ſhear lamb; Mr. John Dawſon, ditto.

Married.] At Bridlington, Richard Rennards, eſq to Miſs Middleton, daughter of Thomas M. eſq.

At Doncaſter, Nathaniel Bryan Hodgſon, eſq. of Braſſerton-hall, in the north riding, to Miſs Jemima Eleonora Sowerby, youngeſt daughter of Major-General S.

At Leeds, Mr. Charles Harriſon, of Ripon, attorney, to Miſs Charnock.—Mr. Joſeph Tryer, jun. of Raſtrick, near Halifax, to Miſs Ann Jowett, daughter of the late Mr. Joſeph J. woolſtapler.

At Knareſborough, the Rev. T. H. Coles, A. B. (nephew to Sir Thomas Huſſey Apreece, bart.) vicar of Honington, Lincolnſhire, and domeſtic chaplain to Lord Saye and Sele, to Miſs Harriet Brooke Oliver, of Wigmore-ſtreet, London.

At Cawthorne, Mr. J. D. Skelton, of Sheffield, to Miſs Thorp, eldeſt daughter of Sam. T. eſq. of Banks hall.

At Fingall, near Bedale, the Rev. Kingſman Baſket, maſter of the Charter-houſe, Hull, to Miſs Bourne, daughter of the late Rev. Joſeph B.

At York, Mr. Thomas Stodhart, jun. to Miſs Holgate.

At Scarborough, William Moorſom, eſq. to Miſs Liſter, daughter of R. H. Liſter, eſq.—Mr. Benjamin Fowler, ſupervisor of the cuſtoms at that port, to Miſs Smith, daughter of Mr. William S. ſhipbuilder.

Died.] At Hull, Mrs. Alice Wray, a maiden lady, aunt to John W. eſq. banker, 78.—Miſs Sarah Grey, 26.—Miſs Dewitt, daughter of Mr James D. ſhip owner, 20.—Mr. John Wood, late a butcher.—Mr. John Peckton Hendry, late caſhier to the cuſtoms of that port, 43.—Mr. Alliſon Robſon, ſon of the late Mr. R. of Catterick-Bridge.—Mr. William Apellard, butcher.—Mr Thomas Aſhlin, late of the Crown public-houſe, Dogger-lane.

At Hayton, near Pocklington, Rudſton Calverley Rudſton, eſq. 67.

At Cottingham, Mr Michael Beilby, formerly of Hull, merchant, 88.

At Grimſby, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. James B. of Herkſtow Grange.

At Oſbaldwick, near Hull, Richard Bore, eſq. 62.

At Barmby Dunn, Wm. Fores, eſq. 77.

At New Malton, Mr. Thomas Myers, flax-dreſſer, 70.

At North Dalton, Miſs Binnington, daughter of Mr. Wm. B. 21.

At Howden, Mr. James Thwaites, ſaddler, 70.

At Lower Blacker, near Barnſley, Mrs. Mary Tweedale, wife of Mr. Wm. T. late of Bretton, near Wakefield, 67.

At Oulton, near Leeds, on the day on which ſhe completed her 100th year, Mrs. Garrand, relict of the late Mr. Garrand, formerly a reſpectable and opulent Liſbon merchant, but the greateſt part of whoſe property was ſwallowed up by the dreadful earthquake which deſtroyed that city in 1755. On that fatal occaſion, Mrs. G. was alarmed by a violent ſhaking of the room and of the cheſt of drawers in which ſhe was depoſiting ſome of her huſband's linen. She inſtantly fled out of the houſe, and eſcaped deſtruction, after having the afflicting misfortune to ſee a beloved ſon and daughter overwhelmed in that tremendous convulſion. She then returned to England, and having ſoon afterwards loſt her huſband, retired to Oulton, where ſhe has ever ſince reſided. This reſpectable old lady retained her mental faculties unimpaired to the laſt.

At Seacroft, near Leeds, Mr. Mawſon, traveller for the houſe of Mr. Spence, of York, druggiſt. A few days previous to his death, he was overtaken by a heavy ſhower of rain, and not having uſed proper precaution, he took a ſevere cold, which produced a pleuretic fever, and terminated the life of a very promiſing young man at the early age of 22.

At Headingley, Benjamin Newſom, eſq. captain of the 17th regiment of native infantry, in the ſervice of the Eaſt India company.

At Horbury, Mr. Joſhua Dickenſon, farmer and maltſter.

At Leeds, Mrs. Bean, mother of Mr. B. of the

the Buckram-houſe, at the bank.—Mr. Ayrton, wife of Mr. A. ſpirit-dealer.—Mrs Reed, mother of Mr. R. merchant.—By the rupture of a blood veſſel, Mr. Sykes, ſpirit-merchant.

At Ripon, Miſs Atkinſon, daughter of the late Wm. A. eſq.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Scott, relict of the Rev. Mr. S. vicar of Batley and Ardſley, 80.—Mrs. Hours, wife of Mr H. gardener, 40.

At Aſenby, Mr. Fawdington, 84.

At Heath-hall, near Wakefield, ſuddenly, Wm. Fauquier, eſq. a gentleman diſtinguiſhed by the frankneſs of his diſpoſition, the liberality of his heart, and the rectitude of his principles, 71.

At Old Park, near Wakefield, Mr. George Iſſot.

At Street Gaps, near Bradford, Mrs. Stead, relict of Mr. Benjamin S. 84.

At Beverley, Miſs Crawford, 17.—Mr. Longbone, of the White Swan inn, 61.

At Bootham, Mrs. Liveſey, of York, relict of Ralph L. eſq of Liveſey, Lancaſhire.

At York, Mr. John Hill, of the Acorn public-houſe.—Mr. Wm. Robinſon, formerly an ironmonger, and late clerk to Meſſrs. Kilby and Shaw.—Mr. White Benſon, wine-merchant.

At Halifax, Mr. Joſeph Stead, many years landlord of the Punch bowl inn.——Mr. Emery, formerly of the Angel inn.—Mr. Robert Hartley, late in the employ of Mr. Jenkinſon, of the Talbot inn.

At Whitby, Mrs. Mary Waters, 73.

At Bridlington, Mr. James Baron, formerly a hatter, of that place, 64.

At Whitby, Mrs. Robertſon, wife of the Rev. Joſeph R. Having been in a declining ſtate of health for ſome weeks paſt, a reſidence in the country was on the point of being engaged for her. One morning, however, ſhe aroſe about ſeven o'clock, not worſe than uſual, and had reached the breakfaſt parlour; where finding herſelf ſuddenly indiſpoſed, ſhe placed herſelf upon the ſopha, and calling the maid, would not permit her to quit her ſide for the purpoſe of procuring any other aſſiſtance. In this ſituation ſhe expired in the courſe of a few minutes; the reſt of the family, who were in a different part of the houſe, being in total ignorance of the melancholy event which had taken place.

LANCASHIRE.

At meeting of the Lancaſter agricultural ſociety, held on the 10th October, the following premiums were adjudged:—To Edmund Rigby, eſq. of Grange, for improving the greateſt quantity of land by walled drains, a ſilver cup, value five guineas.—To Thomas Harling, of Iva, for a ſimilar improvement, a ſilver cup, value five guineas.—To Thomas Lawſon, of Cockerham, for the beſt crop of hay-graſs of the firſt year, on grounds laid down with graſs-ſeeds, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To Thomas Bond, eſq. of Over Kellet, for the greateſt quantity of paſture land of the firſt year, on grounds laid down with white clover, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To Mr. William Hargreaves, of Bulk, for the greateſt quantity of early potatoes ſold in Lancaſter market previous to the 15th July laſt, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To John Ball, of Quermore, for the beſt crop of turnips, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To George Wright, eſq. of Hornby Caſtle, for the beſt crop of cabbages, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To Leonard Willan, of Hornby, for the beſt crop of winter potatoes, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To John Ayrton, of Weſt-hall, for the beſt general ſtock of cattle, a ſilver cup, value five guineas.—To George Wright, eſq. of Hornby Caſtle, for the beſt long-horned heifer, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To Robert Watſon, of Borwick-hall, for the beſt long-horned bull, a ſilver cup, value five guineas.—To William Sanderſon, eſq. of Hining, eſq. for the beſt two years old ram of the improved Lowland breed, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To the Rev. James Stainbank, of Scale-hall, for the beſt five ewes, two years old, of the improved Lowland breed, a ſilver cup, value three guineas.—To George Newſham, of Bolton, for the greateſt number (ten) of legitimate children brought up without pariſh relief, two guineas.—The ſhew of cattle on this occaſion promiſes the happieſt conſequences, particularly the exhibition of ſheep, which was much more numerous and valuable than in any preceding year. In addition to the exhibition for the above premiums, ſix different ſweepſtakes were ſhewn for and adjudged. They are again entered for next year, with two additional ones of a guinea each for two year old colts and yearlings; all of which are left open to ſubſcribers till the next October meeting. Indeed the many beneficial effects of this inſtitution from the praiſe-worthy emulation of the candidates, become more conſpicuous every year: and the report of the inſpectors of the general progreſs of improvement in the cultivation of the country, will, it is hoped, be an inducement to the land-owners and men of opulence in the diſtrict, who are not yet ſubſcribers to lend their aſſiſtance to ſuch a laudable undertaking.

Married] At Liverpool, Mr. P. Forreſt, Purſer of the Mondovi, to Miſs Croft.—Mr. John Taylor, watch-maker, to Miſs Mary Jones.—Mr. Joſeph Yates of the cuſtoms, to Miſs Morgan.—Mr John Rigby, of Wigan, to Miſs Margery Rutter.

At Walton, John Groeme Smythe, eſq. of Worfield, Shropſhire, to Miſs Ann Parke, daughter of Thomas P. eſq. of Highfield-houſe.—The Rev. Robert Mayow, of Bath, to Miſs Harding, daughter of Mr. Wm. H. of Liverpool.

At Blackburn, Mr. Hayhurſt, linen-draper, to Miſs Eccles, daughter of Mr. E. of Lower Darwen.

At

At Lancaſter, John M'Donald, eſq. of Dumfries, to Miſs Eliza Norris, of Preſton. This young lady in a phrenzy of mind at a reproof received from her father, was about to plunge into the canal, when the above gentleman providentially paſſing that way inquired the cauſe of ſuch raſhneſs, and being anſwered ingenuouſly, took her into his carriage, made honourable overtures to her, and has married her.

At Mancheſter, Mr. C. L. Ellenthorpe, of Pendleton, to Mrs. Bedford, of Salford.—Mr. Charles Watſon, to Miſs Ann Diggles.—Mr. John Wood, to Miſs Runcorn.—Mr. William Clarke, to Miſs Turner.—Mr. Joſeph Watſon, to Miſs Charlotte Ramſden.

At Rochdale, Thomas Gore, eſq. to Mrs. Kerſhaw.

At Bolton, Mr. Thomas Bedford, ſurgeon, to Miſs Mary Fowler

Died.] At Preſcot, Miſs Baldwin, of Whiſton, 52.

At Ormſkirk, Mr. Richard Jeffreyes, liquor-merchant, 46

At Aughton, Mr. John Platt, rope-maker, late of Liverpool, 48.

At Longton, near Preſton, Mr. John Norris.

At Halewood, George Wainewright, eſq.

At Stretton, near Warrington, Mrs. Jackſon, widow of Mr. John J.

At Warrington, Jane Gregg, a poor woman at the uncommon age of 116 years.

At Liverpool, Mr. Lionel Special.—Mr. Richard Dobb, merchant, 30.—Mr. John Wm. Cloſe.—Mr. John Ellis.—Mr. John Johnſon, brewer.—Mr. John Nightingall, 58.—Mr. John Bowden.—Mr. Anthony Brown, ſon of Mr. John B. merchant, 17.

At Black Caſtle, near Lancaſter, Mrs. Bowman, wife of Mr. Richard B.

At Cartmel, Mrs. Hoy, 66.

At Fulwood Moor, near Preſton, Mr. Jas. Trebay, many years ſteward to John Heatley, eſq. of Barton-lodge.

At Lancaſter, Mrs. Parkinſon, wife of Mr. Joſeph P. linen draper.

At Preſton, Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. C. late of the Golden Ball.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Samuel Faulkner.—Mrs. Harper.—Mr. Thomas Duncalf, 84.—Mrs. Moſs, relict of Mr. John M. 81.—Mr. John Sandiford, 40.—Mr. Knapp. On his way to Cheſter fair he was thrown from his horſe, and ſurvived the accident only a quarter of an hour.—On the ſame night, Mr. and Mrs. Newberry, of Clowes-ſtreet: both of whom were between 80 and 90 years of age.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. Newcombe, organiſt of Ruabon, to Miſs Spence, daughter of Mr. S. one of the choriſters of the cathedral.

At Aſtbury, Dr. Stein, of Congleton, to Mrs. Clubbe, widow of the late Dr. C.

At Great Budworth, Thomas Widders, eſq. to Miſs Mary Peacock, daughter of the late Bailey P. eſq. of Seven Oaks.

At Peover, the Rev. William Terril, of the iſland of Barbadoes, to Miſs Sarah Higginſon, daughter of the late Mr. Jonathan H. of Peover.

At Shotwick, Mr. Watts, ſurgeon, of Dunham, to Miſs Rae, daughter of the Rev. Mr. R. curate of the former place.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Adams late landlord of the Canal Boat houſe at Elleſmere Port.—Mrs. Mytton, relict of Richard M. eſq. barriſter at law.

Mr. Chorlton, a reſpectable farmer of Shotwick near Cheſter. He was found dead in a field at Sutton. He was ſubject to fits, and had been at Thornton the preceding day to ſee his daughter, who accompanied him on his way home to within a few yards of the field where he was found, and then left him apparently in good health.

At Tarvin, near Cheſter, Mrs. Cawley, wife of Mr. C. ſadler.

At Sandbach, Mr. Thomas Turner, 67.

Mr. Manlove, inſpector of veſſels riding at quarantine at the port of Hoylake. He was returning from his duty in a boat, and roſe up for the purpoſe of aſſiſting the men in rowing, but had no ſooner touched the oar than he fell backwards and immediately expired without uttering a word.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Aſhborne, Mr. John Layland, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Baſs.

At Northwingfield, Mr. W. Jepſon, of Mansfield, to Miſs Watſon, of Tupton.

At Swarkſtone, Mr. Palmer, ſurgeon, Loughborough, to Miſs Orime, daughter of the late Mr. G. of Swarkſtone Lows.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Wilſon, relict of Thomas W. eſq. 76.—Mr. Anthony Cock, eldeſt ſon of Mrs. C. currier, 21.—Mrs. Harriſon, widow of the late Dr. H. 77.

At Buxton, Mrs. Ryland, wife of Mr. Wm. R. of Birmingham, 65.

At Cockſhutt Hall, near Derby, Mr. James Beard.

At Brailsford, Mrs. Haynes, wife of Mr. John H. 41.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Matterſey Hill, John Barker, eſq. 41.

At Newark, Mr. Biggs, maſter of the Croſs Keys public houſe.

At Oxton, the Rev. Mr. Rogerſon.

At Clumber, Mr. John Marſon, 72, who, for fifty-ſeven years, had held various important offices under three Dukes of Newcaſtle, with great credit, reputation, and honour. He was a man of the ſtricteſt integrity, and for his various good qualities was beloved and eſteemed, not only by the domeſtics at Clumber, but by every perſon who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. The improvements at Clumber, under his ſole inſpection,

ſpection, will be a laſting memorial of his real and genuine taſte, in converting a barren and unproductive ſoil into an abſolute Paradiſe. It is worthy of remark, that on the day of Mr. Marſon's funeral died John Taddle, aged 81, a turnſpit to the Dukes of Newcaſtle ever ſince Clumber was eſtabliſhed. The poor old man for ſome years had been incapable of following his uſual employment; but, in conſideration of his paſt ſervices and upright behaviour, has received every poſſible ſupport and comfort from the preſent Duke of Newcaſtle and his mother.

At Nottingham, ſuddenly, Fielding Beſt Fynney, eſq. ſurgeon, the laſt ſon of Samuel and Sarah F. of Fynney, in the county of Staffford. He was lineally deſcended from John Baron Fenis, hereditary conſtable of Dover Caſtle, and lord warden of the Cinque Ports in 1283. None ever ſurpaſſed, and few equalled him as an affectionate huſband, tender parent, and benevolent neighbour. His literary and profeſſional talents are manifeſted in the Medical and Philoſophical Commentaries, Philoſophical Tranſactions, Gentleman's Magazine, &c. and in 1787 he was elected a member of the Medical Society.—Suddenly, Mr. Miller, an ingenious millwright.—Mr. Richard Gregory Storks, 34.

At Beaconfield, C. Colclough, eſq. cornet in the Newark troop of Nottinghamſhire volunteer cavalry.

At Southwell, Mr. George White, many years a draper and mercer of Bingham, 90.

At Beeſton, near Nottingham, Miſs Henrietta Whitehead, daughter of the late Mr. W. of Mansfield.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

From a ſtatement of the patients under cure at the Diſpenſary of Louth, between June 13, 1804, and June 13, 1805, it appears that 116 have been diſcharged cured, twenty three relieved, one incurable; twelve have died, and fifty one remain under cure.—Total 203.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Graſſwell, of the Horns public-houſe, to Mrs. Glenn, widow of Mr. Robert G.

At Gainſborough, Mr. John Terry, of Huy, ſhip owner, to Miſs Bellamy.

The Rev. William Broadbent, of Billinghall, near Tatterſhall, to Mrs. Fowler, of Lincoln.

Mr. Cox, ſheriff's officer of Lincoln, to Mrs. Dickinſon, of Burgh in the Marſh.

At Eaſt Kirkby, Mr. Swinn, to Mrs. Terrace.

At Bollingbrooke, Mr. Harriſon, flax-dreſſer, to Mrs. Turner.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Collinſon, at the Reindeer inn.—Mr. Paul Parnell, ſurgeon and apothecary, 67.—Mr. William Wright, joiner, late manager at the Aſſembly Rooms, Above-hill.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Rogers, publican, 42.—Mr. Duncan Cooper, 62.—Mr. William Tomlin, chair-turner.

At Carlton, Mrs Jackſon, wife of Mr. J. farmer, 37.

At Helpringham, Mr. John Preſgrave, druggiſt.

At Louth, the Rev. James Boilon, A.M. rector of Kelſtern, 54.—Mr. Thomas Hobſon, maltſter, 48.—Miſs Holdſworth.

At Haugham, Mr Pearſon Cartwright, an opulent farmer and grazier, 31.

At Saxilby, Mrs Metcalfe, wife of Mr. Zachariah M. farmer, 60.

At Raithby, near Spilſby, Mr. Overton, late of Belleau, near Alford, farmer, 74.

At Horncaſtle, Mrs Atkinſon, wife of Mr. Robert A. farmer, of Bleeſby, near Market Raiſin.

At Market Raiſin, Miſs Coppin.

At Great Barton, Mr. James Froſt, many years rider and ſtud-groom to Sir Charles Bunbury, bart.

At Edenham, Mr. John Steel, ſenior, late of Scuttlethorpe.

At Gretford, Mrs. Roden, 57.

At Toynton, Mrs Anderſon, wife of Mr. William A.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A very reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants of St. Margaret's, Leiceſter, was lately held for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the expediency of eſtabliſhing a charity-ſchool in that pariſh. The ſum of 200l. was immediately ſubſcribed towards the undertaking.

The late ſale of breeding ewes of the new Leiceſter kind, belonging to George Penrice, eſq. was attended by many reſpectable breeders from different parts of the kingdom. It was univerſally allowed by competent judges, that one hundred ſheep ſo generally good were never brought to the hammer; nor can any inſtance in the annals of breeding be produced by which the prevailing opinion of the firſt breeder this kingdom once had to boaſt (the late Mr. Bakewell) was ſo ſtrongly corroborated. It was the regular practice of Mr. Penrice to hire his rams of Meſſrs. Stones, without objecting to conſanguinity, which was Mr. Bakewell's firſt principle; and there is no doubt that if this ſyſtem were more generally attended to, the breed of ſheep would be brought to greater perfection.

Married.] At Hoby, the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, rector of Bedworth, Warwickſhire, and of Saxilby, in this county, to Miſs Browne, only daughter of the Rev. Henry B. rector of Hoby.

Died.] At Beeby, Mrs. King, wife of Mr. Jonathan K.

At Burton Overy, Mr. Aſhby, 45.

At Loughborough, Mr. R. Shuttleworth, 54.—Mrs. Barrs, wife of Mr. Walter B.

At Leiceſter, Mrs. Price, wife of Alderman P.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the late meeting of the Staffordſhire Agricultural Society, held at the Swan Inn, Lichfield, a great number of premiums for cattle were adjudged, nine of which, exclu-ſive of ſweepſtakes, were obtained by Mr. Meek. The following premiums were alſo given to labourers in huſbandry:—To John Makin, for 52 years ſervice with Mr. Mat-thew Parker and his father at High Onn, in the pariſh of Church Eaton, three guineas.—To Thomas Williot, for 46 years ſervice with John Smith and predeceſſors at Longdon, two guineas.—To Thomas Naſh, for 50 years ſer-vice with the late and preſent Mr. Gilbert at Cotton, three guineas.—To John Startin, for 45 years ſervice with the late and preſent Mr. Levett of Wichnor Park, two guineas.—To John Deakin, for rearing thirteen chil-dren without parochial aſſiſtance, three gui-neas.—To John Booth, for rearing eleven ditto ditto, two guineas. In the courſe of the afternoon the following bets were made, viz. Mr. Bayliſs undertook to ſhew a Here-ford bull againſt a long horned bull to be produced by Mr. Meek at the next meeting at Lichfield, in July 1806, for one hundred guineas. Mr. Croſs alſo betted twenty gui-neas againſt the Hereford bull.

Married.] At Handſworth, Mr. Thomas Rhodes, of Upper Stamford ſtreet, London, to Miſs Hodges, daughter of John Hodges, eſq. of Soho.—The Rev. Charles Botterell Haw-kins, LL.B fellow of All-Souls, Oxford, and vicar of Lewknor, Oxfordſhire, to Miſs Maria Bratt, of Snow Houſe.

At Hanley, in the Staffordſhire Potteries, Mr. Job Meigh, jun. manufacturer of earth-enware, to Miſs Mellor, daughter of the late Mr. William M.

At Tamworth, the Rev. John Haynes Townſend, to Miſs S. Wright.

Mr. Joſeph Pitt, of Walſall, to Miſs Eliza Bennett, of Dudley.

At Lichfield, Mr. Jager, one of the vicars-choral of the cathedral, to Miſs Smith, grand-daughter of the late Mr Saville.—Mr. George Wilday, to Miſs E. Paine.

At Alſtonefield, Mr. William Billinge, 85, to Miſs Hannah Wheldon, 15. On the morning of their wedding the happy couple walked fifteen miles in three hours and a half.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mr. T. Wayle Wright, aſſiſtant-ſurgeon to the Lichfield vo-lunteers, and a few days afterwards his mo-ther, Mrs. W. relict of William W. gent. al-derman of that city.

At Newcaſtle-under-Line, Mr. Warring-ton, butcher.

At Stafford, Mrs. Bentley, formerly of London.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At the anniverſary-meeting of the gover-nors of the Birmingham General Hoſpital, it appeared from the report preſented by the auditors, that, notwithſtanding the donations and legacies which are continually adding to the funds of this excellent charity, at mid-ſummer laſt the treaſurers were 3 81. 8s. 1d. in advance, chiefly owing to the arrears of the annual ſubſcriptions. The Committee reported that premiums had been given, ſince laſt year, to ſeveral perſons for delivering from imminent danger of drowning, or re-ſtoring to life when apparently dead, thirteen of their fellow-creatures; and they earneſtly recommended that all perſons would hang up in their houſes and ſhops the printed Direc-tions (which may be had, gratis, at the Hoſ-pital) for the Recovery of thoſe apparently dead from Drowning, Suffocation, or other Accidents.

A new priſon and public offices for the conveni nce of the magiſtrates, the accommo-dation of the town, and the more tranquil and private conveyance of priſoners, are about to be erected in Moor-ſtreet, Birmingham.—The firſt ſtone of this neceſſary and important undertaking was lately laid by the high-bailiff.

At a general annual meeting of the ſub-ſcribers to the Sunday-ſchools at Birmingham, the treaſurer's report of the monies received and expended between the 1ſt October, 1804, and the 1ſt October, 1805, was preſented.—From this it appeared that the total of the receipts and balance on hand amounted to 2581. 10s. 2d. and of the diſburſements to 2531. 9s. 6d. leaving a balance of 4l. 10s. 8d. The number of children now educated in theſe ſchools is 1100. It is therefore ear-neſtly recommended to the ſubſcribers and the public to exert their beſt efforts for an immediate improvement of the funds, in or-der that this inſtitution may not only be ſup-ported on its preſent ſcale, but that its im-portant advantages may be extended in pro-portion to the demands of this populous town.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr John Amerton, to Miſs Iſabella Walton.—Mr. John Thomas, of Curdworth, to Miſs Mary Shaw.

At King's Norton, Mr. George Palmer, of St. James's-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Mary Ann Gill, of Balſall Heath, youngeſt daugh-ter of the late Thos. G. eſq. of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Mr Thomas Lloyd, mer-chant, of Birmingham, to Miſs Suſannah Whitehead, daughter of Mr. John W. banker, of the former place.

At Exhall, Mr. John Webb, of Alceſter, to Miſs Reynolds.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Hodg-ſon, jun. merchant, 23.—At Mr. Hobday's, Mrs. Mary Hobday, of Feckenham, 59.—Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Mr. Robert W.—Mr. Dowler.—Mrs Buckerfield, wife of Mr. Tho-mas B.—Mr. John Hill, gilder.—Miſs Oſ-borne, of Showell-green.—Mr. Benjamin Parkes, factor.—Mr Richard Lawſon, of the Waggon and Horſes.—Mr. Richard Evans, a

member

member of the loyal Birmingham volunteers.—Mrs. Tolley, wife of Mr. T.—Mr. Shenton, ſhoemaker.

At Wedneſbury, Mr. Samuel Danks, 79.

At King's Norton, Mr. William Cartwright, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Thomas C. engineer, 17.

At Luddington, near Stratford upon Avon, Mr. John Pickering.

At Edgbaſton, Mr. J. Harriſon, a reſpectable farmer, 63.

At Alleſley Park, near Coventry, Mrs. Neale, relict of John N. eſq.

At Buxton, Mrs. Ryland, wife of Mr. William R. of Birmingham, 65.

At Stratford upon Avon, Miſs Eaſthorpe.

At Coventry, Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. P. maltſter.—Mr. Alderman Carter.

SHROPSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament for incloſing all the commons and waſte lands in the townſhips of Dudleſton, Ifton Rhyn, and Weſton Rhyn, in the pariſhes of Elleſmere and St Martin, and within the manor of Traian;—and for incloſing the commons and waſte-lands in the manor and townſhip of Scaton, in the pariſh of St. Mary, Shrewſbury.

Lord Berwick, underſtanding it to be the wiſh of the pariſhioners to make ſome improvements in the body of the abbey-church, Shrewſbury, by putting up a window of ſtained-glaſs at the eaſt end, over the communion-table, and by erecting an organ of ſuitable dimenſions for the ſervice of the church, has expreſſed his intention of contributing one hundred pounds towards both theſe objects; adding, at the ſame time, that if both could not be undertaken at preſent, he was deſirous of providing, at his own ſingle coſt, for the ſtained window over the communion-table. The eſtimate of the expence, according to the beſt calculation that can be made, is, for the ſtained window, 50l. and for the organ, 400l. The ſalary of an organiſt can be provided for out of the funds of the pariſh, without any further aſſiſtance.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. William Hudſon, mercer, to Miſs Margaret Pugh.—Mr. T. Bray, of Welſhpool, to Miſs Lane.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Mitton, wife of Mr. M.—Mrs. Davies, wife of Mr. D.—Mrs. Penelope Seddon, widow of Mr. Samuel S. attorney, of Liverpool, and youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Griffith Evans, formerly vicar of Llanfainſtfraid, in the county of Montgomery.—Mr. Price, landlord of the White Horſe Inn.

At Stoke upon Tern, George Corbet Cotton, eſq. third ſon of the Dean of Cheſter, 23.

At the Iſle Farm, near Shrewſbury, Mr. Joſeph Gittins, ſon of Mr. G.

At Hanwood, Mr. Theophilus Blower, youngeſt ſon of Mr. B. miller.

At Cheney Longville, Mr. Marſton.

At the Old Park, Mr. Mordecai Lane, grocer.

At Cloverley, near Whitchurch, John Dod, eſq.

At Minſterly, Mr. E. Green, a member of the Shrewſbury corps of yeomanry.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Malvern, Mr. Thomas Hamilton, to Miſs Bowen.

Mr. S. Burden, of Worceſter, to Miſs E. Roberts, daughter of the late Mr. R. of White Lacy Aſton.

At Worceſter, Mr. Mann, of the Tything, to Miſs Margaret Dent, of Sidbury.

John Willan, eſq. of Kenſwick, to Miſs Smith, daughter of the late Mr. S. of Brookhouſe, Herefordſhire.

Died.] At Worceſter, Captain Hardcaſtle, of Bath. This gentleman had only arrived on Saturday from Malvern, in the company of a friend, with whom he was walking up Broad-ſtreet, when he was ſeized with an apoplectic-fit; he was immediately conveyed to an inn, where he expired.—In the Tything, Mrs Radcliffe, 78.—In St. John's, Mr. Joſeph Williams.—Mr. Corbett, of the Hare and Hounds Inn.

In conſequence of a fall from his horſe, as he was returning from Droitwich to Worceſter, Captain J. Bird, of the 96th regiment, 22.

At Shipſton on Stour, Mr. Richard Parry, auctioneer, and maſter of the Bell Inn, 60.

At Powick, Mrs. Dorrell, widow of Mr. D. formerly a coachmaker, of the Tything, adjoining to Worceſter.

At Wolverton, Mr. Humphry Emus, farmer.

At Great Shilſley, Miſs Holt, daughter of Mr. Richard H.

At the New Inn, on the Ombersley road, Mr. Sampſon Manley.

At Upton, Miſs Mary Skey, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. Wm. S.

At Sanſom Fields, near Worceſter, James Chriſtie, eſq. formerly a captain in the firſt regiment of royal dragoons.

At Clifton, Mrs. Baylis.

At Lenchwick, near Eveſham, Mr. Harris.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Herefordſhire Agricultural Society was more numerouſly attended on the 19th of October than on any former occaſion.—Among other eminent graziers and breeders were noticed A. Lechmere, eſq. Mr. Peſter, from Somerſetſhire, Mr. Weſtcar, &c.—Nearly one hundred head of two and three year old heifers were exhibited.

Married.] At Weſton, Mr. Matthews, currier, of Roſs, to Miſs Parker, eldeſt daughter of Mr. P. paper-maker, of Bill-Mills.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. William Underwood, ſon of the Rev. Richard U.—Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. W. flax-dreſſer.—At the houſe of the Rev. Theophilus Lane, Mrs. Elizabeth Gainſborough, 65.—Mr. Ravenhill,

hill, one of the ſenior members of the corporation, 69.—Mrs. Mayo, wife of Mr. M. of the Pack Horſe.

At Eveſbatch Court, William Brewer, gent.

At Munderfield Houſe, near Bromyard, Joſeph Severn, eſq. a gentleman of the moſt active benevolence, 65. His loſs will be ſeverely felt by a number of families to whom he rendered eſſential medical aſſiſtance during upwards of forty years practice in that neighbourhood.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Francis Hamilton, eſq of Belvidera, county of Antrim, to Miſs Lucy Reilley, youngeſt daughter of the late John R. eſq. Scarrow Houſe, county of Down.

At Hope Manſel, Mr. Joſeph Rudge, of Weſton, near Roſs, to Miſs Bettam.

At Cam, John Vizard, eſq. commander of the Durſley Volunteer Infantry, to Miſs Weight, daughter of the late Daniel W. eſq. of Clinger, near Durſley.

At Horſley, Henry Moor, eſq. of Greenwich, to Miſs Remmington, daughter of John R. eſq.

Died.] James Rooke, eſq. of Bigſwear-Houſe, a general of his majeſty's forces, colonel of the 38th foot, and member of parliament for Monmouthſhire. The circumſtances attending his diſſolution, afford an awful leſſon of the uncertainty of all human enjoyments. He was ſporting on the Trellick Hills, and had juſt fired at a bird, when he fell dead from his horſe in an apoplexy!—As ſoon as the event was made known at Monmouth, by the ſervant who attended him, Dr. Bevan and Wm. Powell, eſq. ſet off immediately to the ſpot; but all the efforts of medical ſkill to reſtore animation, proved ineffectual. The general had repreſented Monmouthſhire in ſeveral ſucceſſive parliaments; and might be truly ſtyled a gentleman of the Old Engliſh School, being of an open, ſocial, and moſt affable diſpoſition; in the extenſive circle of his acquaintance, no character could be more eſteemed or more reſpected. During the laſt war, he had the command of the Severn Diſtrict; on relinquiſhing which, the mayor and corporation of Bath voted him ſome ſuperb pieces of plate, as a mark of the high ſenſe they entertained of his private worth and public ſervices. On the return of peace, he retired to his eſtate in the country, where he ſpent his time in the enjoyment of ſports, and the pleaſures of ſocial intercourſe with the families of fortune in his neighbourhood. The event of his ſudden diſſolution occaſioned equal regret and ſurpriſe; for, though far advanced in years, he poſſeſſed a conſiderable portion of activity, and the full uſe of his faculties to the laſt period of life.

At Glouceſter, the Rev. Edward Evanſon, an account of whoſe life and labours will be given at large in our next number.

At Nailſworth, Mrs. Mary Deverell, author of a volume of Sermons, Miſcellanies, in proſe and verſe, &c.

At Cheltenham, David Scott, eſq. M. P. for Perth, a gentleman equally reſpected in the private circle and in the commercial world.

At Cromhall, Mr. Robert Marklove, 83.

At Berkeley, Mr. Jacob Watkins.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Waterperry, Mr. John Right, of Worminghall, to Miſs Neighbour, daughter of Mr James N.

Died.] At Ambroſden, Mr. J. King, 74. His loſs will be ſeverely felt by the poor of that pariſh.

At Oxford, Mr. William Hanwell, bookſeller, 44.

At Broxham, John Councer, eſq 86.

At Foreſt Hill, Mr. John Oſmond.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Francis Parſons, of Northampton, to Mrs. Coates, of Barnwell.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mr. Bever, confectioner.

At Daventry, Miſs Waterfield, only daughter of Mr. W. ſurgeon, 12.

At Chapel Brompton, Mr. Nathaniel Pearce, eldeſt ſon of Nathaniel P. eſq. 15. Uncommon virtue endeared him to his friends, and uncommon ſufferings reconciled them to his removal.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Cambridge, Miſs Watford, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Alexander W. land-ſurveyor.—Joſeph Merrill, eſq. many years an eminent bookſeller of this place. He poſſeſſed conſiderable property, and dying a batchelor has left a great number of legacies, among which are the following: To Storey's charity in the 3 per cents 1667l.; to Addenbrooke's hoſpital for general uſes 200l; to the ſame for erecting iron palliſades in front 300l.; to the charity ſchools in Cambridge 200l.; to Hobſon's charity for general uſes 400l.; to the ſame for fencing and ſecuring the water-courſe 300l; to the public library, the intereſt to be laid out yearly in buying books 200l.; to the poor of St. Mary's the Great in Cambridge 20l. per annum for 4 years; to the poor of St. Michael's 10l. All the above legacies, with the exception of the firſt, are to be paid in ſterling money.

At Ely, Mr. John Pond, an eminent boatwright.

NORFOLK.

At the general meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held at Swaffham, the following premiums were voted for the promotion of agriculture in Norfolk. A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, to any perſon who ſhall convert the greateſt number of acres, not leſs than nine, into water meadow, in the moſt complete manner, between July 1805, and July 1806.—A piece of plate, of five guineas value, to any perſon who ſhall convert

convert the greateſt number of acres, not leſs than five, into water meadow, in the moſt complete manner, as above, and ſubject to the ſame conditions.—A piece of plate, of five guineas value, to any perſon who ſhall produce upon his farm, in March 1806, the greateſt number of acres, not leſs than ten, of turnips, protected and preſerved in the cheapeſt and beſt manner; one fourth of which ſhall be carried from the turnip land, and preſerved upon land to be ſummer-tilled. Notice from claimants to be given in writing, at leaſt a week before the firſt Friday in 1806.—A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, to any perſon who ſhall drain the greateſt number of acres, in the cheapeſt and moſt effectual manner, between July 1805, and July 1806. Notice from claimants to be given in writing, at leaſt a week before the meeting of the committee previous to the anniverſary in 1806.—A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, to any perſon who ſhall have growing in the year 1807, the beſt piece of Lucerne, upon not leſs than three acres. Notice from claimants to be given in writing, at leaſt a week before the firſt Friday, 1807.—A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, to any perſon who ſhall have growing in the year 1807, the beſt piece of Sainfoin, upon not leſs than twenty acres. Notice from claimants to be given in writing, at leaſt a week before the meeting of the committee previous to the anniverſary in 1807.—A piece of plate, of five guineas value, to any perſon who ſhall have growing in the year 1807, the beſt piece of Sainfoin, upon not leſs than ten acres. Notice to be given as in the laſt premium.—To thoſe perſons who ſhall produce, at the general meeting in February, 1806, three of the beſt ſhearling wethers, fed with vegetable food only, of the Leiceſter, Southdown, or Norfolk breeds; for each three of the reſpective breeds, being the beſt in competition, a piece of plate, of ſeven guineas value; or being the ſecond beſt, or without competition, of five guineas value.

Application is intended to be made to parliament, for an act for the better lighting, paving and watching of the city of Norwich.

Married.] At Lynn, Mr. John Buffham, grocer and draper, of Methwold, to Miſs Rayner, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. R. vicar of Calthorpe.

Mr. Johnſon, farmer, of Thurning, to Miſs Fakenham, of Heydon.

At Norwich, Mr W. Clarke, ſhoemaker, to Mrs S. Largley.—Mr. Joſeph Turner, to Miſs Ann Young.—Mr. Heatell, baker, to Miſs Sarah Hardeſty, ſecond daughter of Mrs. H. of Sco Ruſton.—The Rev. Mr. Hunt, to Mrs. Butler, of Eaton.

At Seething, Charles Thompſon, eſq. of Bergh Apton, to Miſs Juliana Kett, youngeſt daughter of Thomas K. eſq.

At Taſburgh, Mr. Wm. Brown, farmer, to Miſs Stacy, eldeſt daughter of Mr. George S. druggiſt, of Norwich.

At Dunſton, Mr. Robert Engliſh, to Miſs S. Brandford.

Died.] At Swaffham, Mrs. Payne, wife of Captain P. of the 24th regiment.

At Wereham, near Stoke Ferry, Mrs. Mary Harvey, widow of Mr. Edmund H. grocer and draper.—Mrs Sherman, relict of the Rev. Rowland S. and laſt ſurviving daughter of the late John Howes, eſq. of Mourningthorpe.

At Diſs, Mrs. Whaite, of the White Horſe Inn.

At Sprowſton, Mr. Robert Jackſon, 80.

At Fakenham, Mrs. May, widow of Mr. James M. poſtmaſter of that place.

At Norwich, Mr. T. Buttifant, hairdreſſer, 47.—Mrs. Mary Forder, 65.—Mr. R. Heygham, linendraper.—Mr. Thomas Ivory, ſtonemaſon, 39.

At Ludham, Mr. John Ruſt, maltſter. He was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, in a ploughed field near his houſe: he fell in ſuch a manner, as to fill his noſe and mouth with mould, and died before any one could render him aſſiſtance; he was twenty-ſix years of age, and on the eve of marriage.

At Hempnall, at Mr. Thirkettle's, Mrs. Hickſon.

At Waterden, Mrs. Hill, mother of W. M. Hill, eſq.

At Thetford, Mr. Thomas Naylor.—Mrs. Cracknell, widow of Mr. Robert C. formerly an eminent butcher.

At Hetherſet, Mrs. Eliz. Naſh, wife of Mr. Wm. N. farmer, 65.

At Helleſdon, Miſs Elizabeth Clements, of Holt, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. John C. of Norwich.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Sudbury, Mr. Thomas Walter Horder, of Manſell ſtreet, London, to Miſs Strutt, daughter of William S. eſq.

At Bury, Mr. Samuel Oldman, of the Fox Inn, to Mrs. Manning, late of the Tollgate Inn.

Mr. John Rollinſon, farmer, of Stanningfield, to Miſs Ann Plume, daughter of Mr. P. of Stansfield.

Mr. Wm. Buck, upholſterer, of Beccles, to Miſs Page, of Hardwick.

Richard Waring, eſq. of Edwardſton Grove, to Miſs Anna Warner, third daughter of John W. eſq. of Edwardſton Houſe.

Mr. J. Criſp, merchant, of Beccles, to Miſs Prentice, of Bungay.

Died.] At Beccles, Mrs. J. Carpenter, a maiden lady, 89.

At Chilleſford, the Rev. Mr. Mortimer.

At Harleſton, Mr. Robinſon, of the Crown, 70.

At Gazely, Mr. Ambroſe Ruffle, farmer, 70.

At Norton, Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. C. ſurgeon,

ſurgeon, and daughter of Peter Chambers, eſq. of Bury.

At Bexford, Mrs. Wynne, wife of Mr. W. ſurgeon.

At Ipſwich, Mr. J. Crawley, late in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.—Benjamin Ruſſel, gent.

At Bury, Mr. Charles Brown, butcher.

ESSEX.

The noblemen and gentlemen aſſembled at the late aſſizes at Chelmsford, having taken into conſideration the abſolute neceſſity of providing better accommodation for thoſe who attend to tranſact the buſineſs of the county, as well as the public at large, reſolved that a commodious hotel or inn ſhould be built in Chelmsford, and that in order to obtain a ſufficient fund for that purpoſe, a tontine ſhould be opened to raiſe the ſum of 5000l. in ſhares of 50l. each. As ſoon as the ſubſcription is full, a committee is to be appointed from among the ſubſcribers to conduct the buſineſs.

Married.] At Rochford, Mr. Henry Mattocks, coach-maſter, to Mrs. Warner.

Mr. James Livermore, of Juneville Cottage, Little Baddon, to Miſs Ann Spurgeon, daughter of Mr. Wm. S. of Hatfield Peverel.

W. Coxhead Marſh, eſq. of Park Hall, to Miſs Sophia Swaine, of Caſtle Hedingham.

Mr. Wm. Bulwer, linen-draper, Romford, to Miſs Joſlin, daughter of Mr. John J. late of Billericay.

John Wyatt Lee, eſq. of Maldon, to Miſs Dunkin, daughter of John D. eſq. of Woodham Mortimer.

Died.] At Colcheſter, Mr. Francis Maſker, chemiſt.

At Harwich, Mr. Bacon, of the Queen's Head inn, after an illneſs of 23 years. He dropped down on his bed while dreſſing himſelf, and immediately expired.

At Pleſhey Lodge, Mrs. Mathams.

At Ford Place, Stifford, Zachariah Button, eſq. a magiſtrate for this county, 65.

At Saling, Mrs. Leapingwell, widow of John L. eſq. of Chelmsford.

At Terling Place, William, youngeſt ſon of J. H. Strutt, eſq. M. P. for Maldon.

At Bramford Hall, Mrs. Acton, relict of Nathaniel A. eſq.

At Sudbury, Mr. Samuel Spring, ſen. crape manufacturer, 69.

At Inworth, Mrs. Paxton, relict of Dr. P. of Maldon.

At Prittlewell, Mrs. Renneſon, 81.

KENT.

Married.] At Boughton Monchelſea, William Wilkins, eſq. to Miſs Tomkin.

At Lower Hardres, Mr. G. Elwyn, attorney at law, of Canterbury, to Miſs Ann Terry, daughter of Mr. T. of Harmanſole.

At Wickham, Mr. Perkins, of Willesborough Court Lodge, to Miſs Champion, of Croves.

At Canterbury, Mr. A. Trottman, to Miſs Eliz. Ratcliff.

At Rocheſter, Francis Lott, eſq. of Boxley, to Miſs Eliz. Green, of Stockbury.

At Sittingbourn, Mr. D. Chapman, watchmaker, of Hythe, to Miſs Elliott.

Joſeph Newell, eſq. aſſiſtant fire-maſter of the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, to Miſs Frances Maria Hindman, niece to Richard James, eſq. of Ightham Court Lodge.

At Ramſgate, Lieutenant Rowland Money, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Maria Money, daughter of the late Wm. M. eſq. of Walthamſtow.

At Speldhurſt, Mr. John Naſh, bookſeller, of Tunbridge Wells, to Miſs Booker, of Ram's Hill, Petersfield.

At Wingham, John Briggs, gent. to Miſs Sarah Marſh.

Died.] At Tenterden, Mr. Thos. Winſer, 40.—Mrs. Samſon, wife of Mr. Thomas S. 76.

At Boughton Monchelſea, Mr. W. Martin.

At Snodland, John May, eſq.

At Dover, Mr. M. Hedgcock, 73.—Mr. W. Morris, 72.—Mrs. Paſcall, wife of Mr. John P. ſhipwright, 34.

At Staplegate, Mr. John Forſter, carpenter.

At Canterbury, Mr. Charles Eaſtman, baſket-maker.—Mrs. Jezzard, of Broad Oak.

At Stone Caſtle, John Talbot, eſq.

At Deal, Captain Francis Martin, barrack-maſter.—The eldeſt ſon of Mr. William Elwin, grocer, 17.

At Longport, Mrs. Mary Spindler, only ſurviving daughter of the late Alderman S. of Canterbury, 85.

At Brompton, Mr. Ambroſe Bryant, formerly a purſer in his Majeſty's navy, whoſe many years faithful and active ſervices, acquired him the eſteem of the different commanders under whom he ſerved; and the regard and reſpect of all thoſe with whom he aſſociated in his nautical ſituation, 82.

At Hawkhurſt, Mr. Thos. Young, youngeſt ſon of Mr. Y. ſurgeon.

At Hellingbourn, Mrs. Peckham, relict of Richard P. eſq. 68.

At Boughton Place, near Maidſtone, Ingram Rider, eſq.

At Lenham, Mrs. Sharp, wife of Mr. S. of the Dog and Bear inn.

At Buttridge Houſe, Plumbſtead, John Marum, eſq.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Hammond, widow, 72.

At Aſhford, Miſs Elizabeth Pulford, 17.

At Ramſgate, Miſs Virior.

George Grenville Marſhall, eſq. of Charing. He was out on partridge-ſhooting, and reaching over the muzzle of his gun to gather ſome nuts, the piece went off and killed him on the ſpot. He was the ſon of the late worthy vicar of that place, well known on account of his political ſentiments, and alſo as

the author of "Edmund and Eleonora," a novel wholly founded on facts and living characters.

SURREY.

Died.] At Nonſuch Park, Mrs. Farmer, wife of S. Farmer, eſq.

At Gatton, A. Wood, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Colonel Wood, a ſenior cornet of the 11th light dragoons, 15.

At Reigate, Mrs. Paul Tatlock, 25.

At Streatham, H. Cole, eſq. of Bexwell Hall.

At Farnham, R. Allen, eſq.

SUSSEX.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament for the following purpoſes:—For paving, lighting, cleanſing, watching, repairing, improving, and regulating the roads, ſtreets, lanes, &c. within the borough of Lewes, and the adjoining pariſhes of St. Thomas in the Cliff, and St. John the Baptiſt, Southover;—for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal, with a ſea-lock, from the deep water in the channel of Chicheſter harbour to the Upper Southgate Field; and alſo for making a dock, or baſon with a quay, in the above-mentioned field, at the termination of the intended canal; and for making a highway from the quay to communicate with that leading from Kingſham farm into the Eaſtgate of the city of Chicheſter, and another road to communicate with that leading from Del Quay into the Southgate of the ſame city;—for extending the navigation of the river Adur from Bineſbridge to Baybridge, in the pariſh of Weſt Grinſted and Shipley;—for incloſing the open and common fields in the pariſh of Telleſcomb;—for incloſing all the common fields and waſte grounds in the pariſhes of Amberley and Coldwaltham, containing altogether, by eſtimation, about 2000 acres; and for incloſing the common fields in the pariſh of Angmering.

Mr. Augur's ſale of live ſtock, at Eaſt Bourne, was moſt reſpectably attended, many of the principal breeders of this and the adjoining counties, being preſent. As the cattle ſold were the entire breeding ſtock of a well known and juſtly eſtimated breeder, we inſert, for the information of our agricultural readers, the prices which the ſeveral lots brought, with the names of the purchaſers.—A heifer calf was ſold to Mr. Langford, for 6l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Denman, 8l. 2s. 6d; ditto to Mr. Putland, 11l. 15s.; ditto to Mr. Clapton, 12l.; ditto to Mr. Clapton, 13l. 10s.; ditto to Sir C. Burrell, 17l.; a bull calf to Mr. Elphick, 11l. 15s.; ditto to Mr. Shoeſman, 16l.; ditto to Mr. Clapton, 35l.; a yearling heifer to Mr. Denman, 12l.; ditto to Sir J. Dyke, 16l. 5s.; ditto to Sir J. Dyke, 16l.; ditto to Mr. Putland, 18l.; ditto to Mr. Huriſt, 14l. 5s.; ditto to Mr. Hurſt, 18l. 5s.; ditto to Mr. Noakes, 17l. 5s.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 19l. 5s.; ditto to Mr. Noakes, 18l. 15s.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 16l. 5s.; a two-year old heifer to Mr. Rhodes, 15l.; ditto to Mr. Wheeler, 19l.; ditto to Mr. Gorringe, 20l.; ditto to Sir C. Burrell, 30l.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 36l.; ditto to Mr. Burrell, 23l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Burrell, 30l. 10s.; ditto to Sir C. Burrell, 29l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Hurſt, 23l.; ditto to Mr. Lambe, 28l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Burrell, 20l.; a three year old heifer to Mr. Cripps, 15l. 10s.; a three year old ditto to Mr. Langford, 24l.; ditto to Mr. Burrell, 32l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 37l.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 32l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Gilbert, 40l.; ditto to Mr. Elphick, 42l.; a four year old cow to Mr. Langford, 25l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Harriſon, 31l. 10s.; a five year old cow to Mr. Gorringe, 26l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 30l.; ditto to Mr. Ellman, 36l. 10s.; a ſix year old cow to Mr. Ellman, 20l.; ditto to Mr. Cripps, 25l. 10s.; an aged cow to Mr. Cole, 21l.; a cow eight years old to Mr. Elphick, 43l.; a yearling bull to Mr. Hurſt, 25l. 4s.; a three year old bull to Mr. Elphick, 73l.

At Lewes Cliffe fair the ſhew of ſheep and lambs was unuſually great. The number was eſtimated at 30,000, and ready purchaſers would have been found for at leaſt 10,000 more, as but few of the jobbers could get ſupplied with the numbers they had commiſſions for. Two tooth wethers fetched 30s. four-tooth ditto 32s. to 40s. Ewes from 28s. to 36s. Lambs from 15s. to 25s. Thoſe who ſold in the forenoon regretted their contracts, as the prices after dinner were from 2s. to 4s. per head higher.

Married.] At Chicheſter. Mr. Robert Barker, cutler, to Miſs Heath.

Died.] At Eaſt Bourne, Mr. Woollett, maſter of the New Inn. He went to bed about eleven o'clock on the preceding evening, apparently in good health, and was found about two in the morning, by Mrs. Wollett, a corpſe by her ſide. His death is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the burſting of a blood-veſſel in his head.

At Southover, Mr. Rogers, gent.

At Standard Hill, Mr. William King, a wealthy yeoman

Mr. Caffyn, farmer, and miniſter of a Baptiſt church at Shipley, 70.

At Plumpton, near Lewes, Mr. Tulley, maltſter.

At Chicheſter, Mr. W. Biſhop, grocer, formerly of Portſea.—Mrs. Steed, 84.

HAMPSHIRE.

Arrangements have been carried into execution for forwarding letters from Portſmouth to the eaſtern part of the Iſle of Wight, ſo as to be delivered every morning, and thus afford an opportunity to any perſon to return an anſwer on the ſame day.

The bridge from Goſport to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, built ſome years ſince by Robert Forbes, eſq. is ordered by government to be taken down, on a ſuppoſition that it may be of injury to the harbour.

Married.]

Married.] The Rev. T. Lyman, curate of Boyton, to Mrs. Lambert, widow of the late E. L. eſq. of Boyton-houſe.

At Wincheſter, Mr. Stubbington carpenter, to Miſs Boys, niece of the late Mr. Clark, apothecary.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, Captain Moore, of the army, to Miſs Pike.

At Portſea, Mr. Watts to Miſs Ann Lean.—Mr. W. Tollervey, grocer, to Miſs Knott, ſiſter to Mr. K. wine and brandy-merchant.

Mr. James Warner, jun. of Botley, to Miſs Barnard, only daughter of Mr. B. of Ropley.

Died.] At Upton Houſe, near Romſey, Mrs. Anne Leſly, widow of Thomas L. eſq. and eldeſt daughter of Stephen Blizard, eſq deceaſed, late chief juſtice of the Iſland of Antigua, 78. The mild and tranquil temper which had ever marked her character, ſupported her in her laſt moments, and ſhe expired with a piety and reſignation, highly conſoling to herſelf, and to her neareſt and deareſt connections.

At Wincheſter, Mrs. Benyon, wife of Mr. B. of the Croſs Keys public-houſe.

At Wimering, Mr. Pittis, jun. ſon of — P. eſq. He was ſeized with a fit while hunting, and after languiſhing a few days expired.

At Harley, in the Hundred of Chriſtchurch, Martin Dean, a youth of 19, his brother Stephen, and his ſiſter Hannah. Martin, having eaten of ſome muſhrooms at a neighbour's houſe, liked them ſo much, that he determined to obtain ſome for himſelf; accordingly he procured a quantity of toadſtools, miſtaking them for muſhrooms, and carried them home, when his mother, being alſo ignorant of the miſtake, prepared them for breakfaſt, and, with her huſband, departed on buſineſs to Ringwood. In the meantime, Martin, with his brothers and ſiſters (five in number, par ook of them; but their poiſonous quality was ſoon experienced, for the whole of the family were, in a ſhort time, in the greateſt agonies; and death the next day put a period to the life of Stephen, one of them, and the day following to that of Hannah, and Martin, the ſad cauſe of this unfortunate accident. The other three children have been recovered by the unremitting attention of Mr. Goddard, ſurgeon of Chriſtchurch.

At Lymington, of a decline, in his 19th year, Mr. Anthony Davidſon, midſhipman in the royal navy, a ſon of the Rev. Mr. D. of the above place. He was a young man of a good diſpoſition and promiſing talents, which, if he had lived, might have formed a character ornamental to his profeſſion and uſeful to his country.

At Portſea, Miſs Baker, daughter of Mr. B. jun. grocer.

At Portſmouth, Mr. J. Garnett, maſter of the Green Dragon Inn.

At Southampton, Mr. J. Weeks, 74

WILTSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for an act for incloſing the commons and waſte grounds in the liberties of Whiſtly, Winnerſh, Broad Hinton, and Hinton Pinard, in the pariſh of Hurſt in the counties of Berks and Wilts.

At Wilton St. Giles's great Sheep Fair, the numbers of ſheep pounded amounted to from fifty to fifty-two thouſand. The ſale was as dull, and the prices on an average not higher than at the laſt Britford Fair. Wethers fetched from thirty ſhillings to fifty-three ſhillings. Ewes from twenty-eight ſhillings to forty-three ſhillings, and Lambs from ſeventeen to twenty-eight ſhillings. Mr. Flower, of Charlton, obtained the price of twenty-nine ſhillings per head, for two hundred of Horn Lambs. The demand was in favour of South Downs. William Powlett, eſq. of Somborne, Hants, and H. Biggs, eſq. of Stockton, Wilts, exhibited a large number of South Down Lamb tups, from their own choice ſtocks, which were greatly admired. There was a ſmall ſhew of Horſes, and thoſe that were good met with a quick ſale, and at a high price.

Married.] At the Devizes, Mr. Richard Bolton, an eminent corn-factor, to—his wife!—They, for family reaſons, had been ſeveral years privately married, but an obſtacle having been removed by the ordinary courſe of nature, the ceremony was again publicly performed. As a proof of the ſincerity of the lady's affection, for upwards of fifteen years ſhe had borne the ſting of calumny, and without repining beheld the finger of ſcorn pointed at her—the ſecret was religiouſly obſerved, and detraction at length bluſhes at its own deformity!

At Longbridge, Deverel, the Rev. Henry Goddard, rector of that place, to Miſs Henrietta Hare

At Devizes, Mr. Flower, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Gover, only daughter of Mrs. G. of the White Hart Inn.

Died.] At Newton, ſuddenly, Mr. W. Cave, ſon of Mr. C. His death was occaſioned by imprudently venturing into a cold bath the preceding evening; and he was buried on his birth day, aged 22.

At Ameſbury, after a ſhort but ſevere illneſs, Mr. James Bloxham, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. William Bloxham, Surgeon of that place, 22.

In Fitherton Anger, Mr. Joſeph Maton. late a maltſter and corn factor of Saliſbury, 65.

At Dinton, Mr. Henry Saunders of Ridge.

At Chicklade, Mr. John Harding, jun. ſon of Mr. H. of Hindon, 24.

At Saliſbury, Mrs. Marſhall, widow of Captain M. of the Marines.—Mrs Raikes, houſekeeper to W. Huſſey, eſq M. P. in whoſe ſervice ſhe had lived upwards of forty years.

Mrs. Jane Brown, late of Benden Mills, near Wareham, aged 58, and four hours afterwards Mrs. Suſannah Trim. They were

both born in the ſame year, died in the ſame night, and were buried on the ſame day.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] P. J. Reeve, eſq. of Reading, to Miſs Vaughan, of Farnborough.

Mr. Holditch of Reading, to Miſs Bew, of Newbury.

At Thatcham, Mr. Druce, to Miſs Tull.

At Fawley, Mr. T. Fiſher, of Bockmer, to Miſs Cooke, of Fawley-court farm.

Died.] At Speen Hill, near Newbury, Mr. Maſon, formerly a clothier in Glouceſterſhire.

At Trunkwell, Mrs. St Leger.

At Farringdon, Mrs Vincent, 67.

At Shaw, Mr. Lamb, 79. About three years ſince he had a very large cancer taken from his lower lip.

At Reading, Mrs. Oldfield, wife of Mr. O. of the White Hart —Mr. Lovegrove, jun. bricklayer.—Mrs. Weſtbrook, wife of Richard W. eſq. banker.—Mr. Fardon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The new theatre at Bath, has been completed within the ſpace of one year, and has been opened. This ſtructure within the main walls is above one hundred and twenty five feet in length, ſixty wide, and ſeventy high; the walls of the foundation ſix feet wide, and at the upper part three feet; the exterior buildings, containing dreſſing rooms, ſcene-rooms, wardrobe, and every other convenience, for the performers, artiſts, ſervants, &c. anti-rooms and ſaloons to the lobbies, rooms of accommodation to the private boxes (which are numerous) tavern, &c. are very extenſive. In the erection of the building, expence and elegance have gone together in happy aſſociation; and throughout the execution of the whole plan liberality has been conducted by the hand of taſte. The ſolid judgment of Mr. Palmer, the architect, has been advantaged by the claſſical ideas of Mr. Dance; and to the cuſtomary decorations of theſe temples of Theſpis, the delicate pencil of the celebrated Caſſali has added the grandeſt ſpecimens of the pictorial art. The plan of the whole building is moſt judicious; the diſpoſition of its various apartments highly convenient; the arrangements of the interior accommodations in the greateſt degree comfortable; and the *coup d'œil* from every part of the houſe, moſt beautiful and magnificent.

Married.] At Bath, John Haley, eſq. of Lanſdown Place, to Mrs. Richardet, youngeſt daughter of the late James Rivett, eſq M. P. for Derby.—The Rev. James Way, rector of Aldwell, Oxfordſhire, to Miſs Croſbie, daughter and ſole heireſs to John Croſbie, eſq. of the Iſland of Antigua, and niece to General Croſbie, colonel of the fifty-third regiment.—Mr. G. Ingram, of Salisbury, to Miſs Jemima Whittick.—Edward Gordon, eſq. of Bromley, Middleſex, to Miſs J. Halliday.—Thomas Roberts, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Lee, daughter of the late Benjamin L. eſq. of Merrion, county of Dublin.

At Henbury, Mr. James B. Carey, of Shepton Mallet, tanner, to Miſs Sophia Atkins, daughter of W. A. Eſq. of Paſſage, in the county of Cork.

At Briſtol, the Rev. Thomas Warren, ſtudent of Chriſt-church, Oxford, to Miſs Jane Powell.

Died.] At Briſtol Hot-wells, the Rev. Samuel d'Elbœuf Edwards, of Pentre, in Montgomeryſhire, an acting magiſtrate of that county, and rector of Mainſtone, in the county of Salop, 87.—In him were fully diſplayed during a very long and painful illneſs, the manly fortitude and pious reſignation of a true chriſtian, and in the diſcharge of every moral and religious duty, few ſuch examples are to be met with. To the poor he was ever a zealous friend, and few were the objects of charity within his ſphere, that did not experience his benevolence and bounty, and of thoſe inſtitutions which tended to promote their comforts, and ſoften their diſputes, he was ever the liberal but unoſtentatious ſupporter.—Mrs. Shirreff, wife of Alexander S. eſq. of Fenchurch-ſtreet, London, and only daughter of Robert Cavil, eſq. 22.—Mr. Edward Harris, 68 —Mr. Harding, haberdaſher. —Mrs. Collins —Mr. Thomas Harding, 25.

At Philips'-Norton, Mrs. Mary Mintham, wife of Mr. Joſeph M.

At Widcombe, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. Thomas B baker.

At Upper Eaſton, near Briſtol, Mrs. Rogers, relict of Mr. George R. 77.

At Berkeley, Mr. Jacob Watkins.

At Aſhley, Mrs. Martha Jane, wife of Mr. John J. ſalt refiner of Bath.

At Bath, Mr. John Walton, late of Keiſton, 72.—Mrs. Marder, relict of John M. eſq. captain of the royal marines —Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. E. ſurgeon of Walcot.—Mrs. Power, wife of colonel P. of the thirty-ſecond regiment.—Alexander Ellice, eſq.—Mr. Coleman, of Newgate-ſtreet, London.—Mrs. Dimock, wife of Mr D.—Mrs. Strange, grocer.

Mr. William Rexworthy, corn-factor of Croſby, near Wells. He was returning from that city when he fell off his horſe, and ſurvived the accident but a few hours. He belonged to the Wells troop of yeomanry cavalry. As a ſoldier he was highly reſpected, and in his dealings manifeſted the utmoſt integrity.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] John Perkins, eſq. of Henley, Somerſet, to Miſs Sampſon, of Chetnole.

Mr. John Cox, of Bourton, tick manufacturer, to Miſs Dunn, of Silton.

At Shroton, Mr. Gould Smith, of Blandford, to Miſs Andrews, eldeſt daughter of John A. eſq. of Shroton.

DEVON,

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Topſham, Mr. Wm. Thomas of Exeter, to Miſs Elizabeth Carter, coheireſs and grand-daughter of the late Richard Coppleſtone, eſq.

At Kingſbridge, Samuel Holditch Hayne, eſq. of Slade, to Miſs Mary Manning, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. Manning, ſurgeon.

At Thorncombe, Mr. William Hawkins, clerk of the pariſh, aged 78, to Miſs Frances Baker, of the ſame place, aged 34.

At Exeter, Mr. J. Wills, druggiſt of Plymouth, to Miſs Eliz. Norrington, daughter of Mr. Joſeph N. linen-draper of Exeter.—Mr. Thomas Noſworthy, builder, to Miſs Skinner, only daughter of Mr. S. ſilverſmith.

At Collumpton, Mr. Joſeph Pannell, hairdreſſer to Miſs S. Matthews.

At Plymouth, Mr. C. Allen, to Miſs Ivory.

Died.] At Moortown, Mrs. Ridout, wife of John R. gent.

At Mamhead, the Right Honourable Dorothy Counteſs of Liſburne, relict of the late Earl of L. and daughter of the late John Shaftoe, eſq.

At Topſham, Mr. Maſon, chemiſt, 70.

At Exeter, Mr. Biſgood, one of the proprietors of the Clarence coach.—Mrs. Ann Ware, ſiſter of Mr. Gideon W.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. W. hellier.—Mrs. Salter, wife of Mr. S. preſsman.—Mrs. Deane, widow of Mr. D. maltſter.—Mr. Thomas Peters, mealman.

At Crediton, Miſs Riſdon.

Near Plymouth, Mrs Lloyd, the wife of Mr. Lloyd, ſurgeon in the late war to Rear-Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, K. B.

At Stonehouſe, Mrs. Couts, widow of the late Captain Couts, of the royal navy, 61.

At Stratton, Mr. Tooke, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Chaddlewood, near Plympton, Mrs. Bird, relict of H. Bird, eſq. formerly of Ridgeway.

At Teignmouth, Major Gomonde of Bath.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Gluvias church, captain Pellowe of the Royal Navy to Mrs. Spurge of Penryn.

At Liſkard, William Rawle, eſq. to Miſs Hingſton, daughter of Mr. Richard H. merchant.

At St Kew, Mr. Richard Tucker, to Miſs Rebecca Knight.

At Helſton, Mr. Thomas Roberts, baker, to Miſs Penhall, grand-daughter of the late Henry P. Eſq. many years returning officer of members to ſerve in parliament for that borough.

Died.] At Loſtwithiel, Miſs Clapp, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. C.

At Scilly, Mrs. Mary Gibſon, 67.

At Padſtow, Mr. John Symonds, comptroller of the cuſtoms.

At Fowey, Captain Dormer.

At St. Kew, Miſs Curgenven, daughter of Mr. C.

At Falmouth, Mr. Samuel Tregallan, merchant, 79.

WALES.

At a meeting lately held at Llanelly, by the committee for the improvement of the navigation of the Burry River, a plan and eſtimate were exhibited for making a capacious dock or baſon, on the eaſt ſide of the preſent pier at Llanelly, and the committee have earneſtly recommended the adoption of this beneficial meaſure to the conſideration of the Carmarthenſhire rail-way company. If it ſhould be carried into effect, it cannot fail to render the port of Llanelly as ſafe and commodious an harbour for veſſels of conſiderable tonnage as any in the principality.

A rail road on a new principle is now at work at the Penclawdd copper-works. Its capability of obviating friction renders it much ſuperior to thoſe in general uſe. The conſtruction is that of an edge rail, a yard of which is nearly as light aga[illegible] thoſe now made, and it has been found capable [illegible] ing the uſual weight.

Died.] At Haverfordweſt, the Rev. William Taſker, A. M. 84.

At Swanſea, David Morris, Eſq. banker, Carmarthen, 61.

At Gubalva-houſe, near Cardiff, the lady of Sir R. L. Bloſſe, bart.

At his ſeat in Montgomeryſhire, Ambroſe Gething, eſq. one of the coroners for the county.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Lainſhaw, Lord Aſhburton, to Miſs Anne Cuninghame, daughter of the late William C. eſq

At Mouſewald Manſe, Oſwald Hunter. M.D. fellow of the royal college of phyſicians, Edinburgh, to Miſs Janet Dickſon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. D.

At Glaſgow, Mr. James Hardie, jun. merchant, to Miſs Bogo, daughter of the late Gavin B. eſq. of Lancefield.

At Edinburgh, John Buſhby Maitland, eſq. of Eccles, Sheriff-depute of Wigtonſhire, to Miſs Eliza Harriet Camac, daughter of William Camac, eſq. of Portman ſquare, London.—Mr. John Turnbull, writer in Glaſgow, to Miſs Annabella Drummond, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Gregor D.

At Woodlands, Mr. George Douglaſs Park, merchant, Glaſgow, to Miſs Eliza Douglaſs, daughter of George D. eſq of Wo[illegible]nds.

At the Manſe of Calder, Captain [illegible]. Fraſer, of Brackla, to Miſs Grant.

At Killmardinny, Archibald Hamilto[illegible]un. eſq. to Miſs Agnes Trokes.

At Paiſley, Mr John Holmes, jun. [illegible]r-chant, Greenock, to Miſs Margaret Simp[illegible], daughter of the deceaſed Mr. Claud S. wr[illegible]r in Paiſley.

At Cardroſs, Mr. Archibald Langwell, merchant, Greenock, to Miſs Elizabeth Macfarlane, only daughter of Mr. William M.

Wilton

Wilton Henry Lynch, eſq. of the Iſland of Jamaica, to Miſs Sarah Skene, third daughter of the late Captain James S. of Aberdeen.

At Greenock, Captain Archibald M'Niel, of the 66th regiment, to Miſs Elizabeth M'Niel, daughter of the deceaſed Hector M'Niel, eſq. of Canna.

At Glaſgow, on the 7th inſtant, Mr. John Alexander, merchant in Greenock, to Mrs. Flora Shearer, relict of Mr. James S. merchant.

At Auchinleck, Mr. W. Jameſon, farmer, aged 82, to Mrs. C. Murray, 67. The bridegroom has ninety-two children, grand-children, and great grand children; the bride thirty three children and grand children.

Died.] At Barachney-houſe, Glaſgow, Charlotte, ducheſs dowager of Athol, Counteſs of Athol, and baroneſs Strange in her own right, Lady of Mann, and ſole heireſs of that iſland. Her grace was daughter of James, ſecond duke of Athol, widow of John the late duke, and mother to the preſent duke, beſides whom ſhe has left ſix younger children. She was in her 75th year.

At Perth, the Right Honourable George Kinnaird, Baron Kinnaird, of Inchture, 51.—His lordſhip was chairman of the Britiſh fire-office, a ſituation which he filled with great zeal and ability. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates, by his ſon Charles, member in the preſent parliement for Leominſter.

At Edinburgh, Major George Hay.—Alexander Mackenzie, eſq. writer to the ſignet.—Mrs. Helen Murray, 70.—Mr. James Watſon, writer to the ſignet.

At Minard, in Argyleſhire, Mrs. Rankins, widow of William R. eſq.

At Selkirk, Mr. John Lang, ſheriff-clerk of Selkirkſhire.

At Guzerat, in the Eaſt Indies, in October laſt, Lieutenant George Thomſon, of his Majeſty's 65th regiment of foot, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Thomas Thomſon, of Edinburgh.

At Dalwhat, Mr. Thomas Corſon, ſecond ſon of John Corſon, eſq. 34.

Miſs Anne Crawfuird, daughter of the late Mr. James C. writer in Ayr.

At the Manſe of Buchanan, the Rev. David Macgibbon, miniſter of that pariſh, in the 82d year of his age, and 49th of his miniſtry.

At Myothill, John Graham, eſq.

IRELAND.

Married.] Thomas Jackſon, of Fanningſtown, county Limerick, eſq. to Miſs Hall, daughter of the late Robert Hall, of Limerick, eſq.

Lieutenant Jacob Hemmett, of the 25th foot, to Mrs. Suſannah Bourchier, widow of the late James B. county Limerick, eſq.

Lieutenant Fleming, of the 67th regiment, to Mrs. Ormſby, relict of Anthony O. eſq.—In Cork, Lieutenant Edward Fitzgerald, of the 2d Weſt India regiment, ſon of the late R. Fitzgerald, of Caſtle-Richard, eſq. to Miſs Margaret Fortune, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Nicholas F. merchant.—Thomas Jenkins Smith, eſq. M. D. to Miſs Knight, daughter of the late Chriſtopher K. eſq.

Died.] Near Enniſkillen, Sir James Rivers, a captain in the 3d Dragoon Guards. He was out on a ſhooting party at Nixon Hall, in company with Captain Fancott, and Captain Platt, of the 50th regiment, when Sir James's gun unfortunately went off, and killed him almoſt inſtantaneouſly. Sir James was ſon of the late Sir Peter Rivers Gay, and brother of the laſt baronet of that name.

In Dublin, Ponſonby Molesworth, eſq. the laſt ſurviving ſon of the late Hon. B. M.—Mr. Woodgate, principal architect to the board of works.—Mrs Leſter, the wife of Charles L. eſq. of Dundalk.—Mr Burnett, bookſeller.—Mr. Tuite, proprietor of the Ulſter hotel.—Mr. John Butler, printer.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE had occaſion to notice in our laſt Report, the diſguſt which the exerciſe of the right of excluding neutral importations into the ports of our Weſt Indian colonies had excited in the United States of America.

The Papers ſince received from thence, are full of animadverſion and complaint on the late condemnation of ſeveral of their veſſels, captured with the produce of ſtates at war with their country. There ſeems, however, to be much difference of opinion as to the true grounds of their complaints: ſome report, that they merely furniſhed themſelves with papers for the purpoſe of deceiving our cruizers; while others, in detailing the circumſtance with more apparent plauſibility, give a very different complexion to the caſe. As far as we are informed, it appears the Americans were uniformly in the habit, laſt war, of landing the cargoes they brought from belligerent ports, and paying the duties upon them in America; they were then re ſhipped (generally,) on-board the ſame veſſel, and ſent to Europe; they conſidered this a ſufficient precaution to neutraliſe the property, ſo as to fortify themſelves againſt the ſearch of our cruizers; and as this had been tolerated laſt war, they imagined themſelves completely protected by ſimilar regulations this war. It is doubtleſs true, that theſe precautions were not always adopted, and much fraud and contrivance has been invented to ſave the heavy expences which muſt neceſſarily fall upon the cargo.

Our Government, aware of theſe circumſtances, and the facility with which a mere compliance with a looſe regulation, ſuch as that, might be evaded, or made the cloak of artifice and deception, have judged it expedient to demand an authenticated certificate, that the cargo,

cargo, being the produce of ſtates at war with England, had not only been landed and paid the duties, but could not, from the ſtate of the markets, be ſold in America without loſs, before it ſhould be re-ſhipped for Europe; and whenever this document could not be produced, ſeizure was directed, and condemnation enſued. But the manner in which the ſeizures have been executed, the Americans conſider as particularly obnoxious; and they bitterly complain, that after having been permitted to proceed unmoleſted laſt war, their veſſels ſhould now be ſeized, and condemned; and that, without any previous notice, or intimation, to any of their accredited agents, that it was intended to inſiſt upon the production of this certificate, is a flagrant dereliction of good faith, and a violent breach of amicable relations.

Under this impreſſion, the Government of the United States has remonſtrated with our Miniſtry, in very energetic terms; threatening to ſuſpend all communication with this country and the Colonies, and to detain an equal number of Britiſh veſſels, till reſtitution is afforded and the practice diſcontinued. It is ſaid Lord Hawkeſbury has promiſed that the ſubject ſhall be ſeriouſly inveſtigated.

If our information is correct, we muſt indeed confeſs, that it is a matter of very critical importance; and from the ſenſation we anticipated it would excite in America, coupled with the jealouſy and diſcontent created by the reſtriction on their exportations to the Weſt India iſlands, much delicacy and forbearance is required in the examination and adjuſtment of this queſtion. The generality of our politicians treat theſe threats with contemptuous indifference, from the apparent impoſſibility of the Americans exiſting without our manufactures; but ſuppoſing this to be granted (as we cannot affect to be ignorant), that America poſſeſſes in herſelf, every elementary article for the production of manufactures, we ſhould not, by a narrow policy, compel them to try the experiment, for it muſt be recollected, that they are an induſtrious, perſevering people, extremely jealous, and determined to undergo any privation for the aſſertion and maintenance of their national independence: we ſhould then be careful how we force them to this great exertion, the practicability of which is not doubtful; for, if they once but partially ſucceed, that which neceſſity created, their intereſt and their dignity will nurture and ſupport.

The effect of a ſuſpenſion of intercourſe to our Colonies in war, would be inexpreſſibly diſtreſſing, if not entirely ruinous; and to ourſelves, a defalcation in the conſumption of our manufactures to the extent of the annual ſupply.

We need have no additional cauſe to embarraſs our manufactory trade, which is now in a wretched condition; and though it might have been politic to deſpiſe publicly the meaſures directed by the Emperor of the French as inefficient, to prevent the introduction of our manufactures on the Continent, it cannot be concealed that his regulations have loaded the trade with ſuch exorbitant impoſts and exactions, that it is almoſt annihilated. Recent letters from Holland repeat the ſtrictneſs with which theſe meaſures are executed; and the Batavian Gazette is poſitively contradicting a report of one of our papers, that Britiſh manufactured goods would ſhortly be admitted into Holland at a duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent; announces the ſeizure of a large parcel of goods; and, ſo far from any relaxation of the official regulations, ſtates the vigilance exerciſed to be more ſevere than ever.

The evacuation of Hanover, we hope, will reſtore us the old channel of communication with Germany. Lord Mulgrave has officially notified the raiſing of the blockade of the Elbe, and ſome life and activity begins to animate our markets; but till it is aſcertained that the intercourſe is unobſtructed, the trade will not aſſume that ſteadineſs which characteriſes unimpeded communication. At Hamburg, the merchants have been exceedingly diſtreſſed by the ſcarcity of money; and as it is now diſcovered that our Government mean to make their remittances in ſpecie, inſtead of Bills, the Exchange has riſen in London 3 per Cent. in one poſt.

Our importations of wheat from the north of Europe ſtill continue; theſe, with expected arrivals of flour from America will, in addition to our own productive harveſt, afford an ample ſupply, and may perhaps admit of ſtill further reductions in this ſtaple article of life. We alſo obſerve, with peculiar pleaſure, that at all the large fairs throughout this country, many of the articles of the firſt neceſſity are on the decline in price, particularly cheeſe.

In our Report for the paſt month, we congratulated the commercial world on the ſafe arrival of the Eaſt India and other fleets. The preſent is ſcarcely leſs propitious to our national proſperity. The largeſt Leeward Iſland fleet that has come for ſome time (nearly 300 ſail), are got ſafely into port; alſo the laſt Jamaica fleet for this year, the fleet from Quebec, and the valuable ones from Peterſburg and the Baltic. Theſe laſt are of peculiar importance at the preſent juncture, being laden with all ſorts of naval ſtores, for the ſeaſonable ſupply of our dock yards and increaſing navy.

A comparatively trifling ſet off to theſe advantages is juſt announced, in the capture of ſome of our outward-bound Oporto fleet. The loſs on this occaſion, however, is not likely to be at all equal to what it was at firſt reported, as it is thought that not more than eight have fallen into the enemy's hands.

The Weſt India market ſtill remains heavy; and but for the gradual manner in which it has been latterly ſupplied by the fleets keeping out, it would have been deplorably dull.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WE have the pleaſure of congratulating our Readers on the Corn Harveſt being finiſhed in every part of the kingdom, in the moſt complete and perfect manner, and that the grain of both the White Corn and Pulſe Crops has proved, in their kind, good and abundant; and what has been threſhed weighs well, is ſound, and full grown. In England and Wales, Wheat averages 81s. 4d.; Rye, 46s. 3d.; Barley, 41s. 4d.; Oats, 28s. 4d.; Beans, 47s. 6d.; and Peas, 46s. 7d.

From the fineneſs of the ſeaſon, the farmer has been enabled to ſow his Seed-wheat, on a good tilth; the Fallows and Clover Leys working well, the Pea and Bean Stubbles may be well cleaned previous to their being ſown.

Winter Tares have already been ſown on a large breadth of land, as well as Rye and Bruſh Turnips on light ſoils for Spring-feeding Ewes and Lambs.

The crops of Seed-clover have been harveſted and well ſecured; they appear to be well-headed, and of a good quality. Potatoes are found to be every where a large crop, ſound, and good of their kind. Turnips have lately thriven very much; and the Paſtures never looked better at this ſeaſon of the year: but Fat Cattle, from the coolneſs of the ſummer, are found not to die ſo well inſide as they do in warmer ſeaſons.

Lean Stock, at the late fairs, has advanced in price, although a great ſupply of Scotch and Welch Runts, as well as the larger breeds of cattle, have been offered for ſale, and much on hand. Store Sheep are ſomewhat lower; as are alſo Milch Cows. Young freſh Horſes are ſtill in demand at high prices. The Swine markets are on the advance, particularly Porking Pigs. In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Beef fetches from 3s. 8d. to 4s.; Mutton, 3s. 3d. to 4s.; Veal, 4s. to 5s.; Pork, 4s. to 6s.; and Lamb, 5s.

The prices of Cheeſe and Salt Butter at the late great fairs have fallen conſiderably.

In Smithfield Market, Hay fetches from 3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.; Clover, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.; Straw, 1l. 10s. to 2l.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather from the 24th of September to the 24th of October, inclusive, 1805, two Miles N.W. of St. Pauls.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.60.	Sept. 29.	Wind E.
Loweſt 29 21.	Oct. 16.	Wind N.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours: 57 hundredths of an inch. On the 10th the mercury ſtood at 29.50. and at the ſame hour on the 11th, it was as high as 30 07.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 64°.	Oct. 8.	Wind W.
Loweſt 28°.	Oct. 12 & 14,	Wind S.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours: 17°. In the morning of the 12th, the thermometer was as low as 28°, the next morning it ſtood as high as 45°, and on the 14th it was again at 28°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2.162 inches in depth.

The average height of the barometer for the paſt month is equal to a triſle more than 30 inches. On the 29th ult. it ſtood, as appears above, at 30.60. and remained at that height the greater part of 24 hours; which is a full tenth higher than it has been ſeen for ſeveral years paſt.

The ſtate of the temperature has been lower than uſual, being only on the average at about 47°; two mornings we have had very ſevere froſts, when the glaſs was full four degrees below the freezing point; and on two other mornings the mercury was as low as 32°. We have noticed ſome heavy fogs; that on the 20th was the moſt remarkable; it extended to ſome miles round the metropolis, and did not clear up till late in the forenoon.

The wind has blown chiefly from the eaſterly points.

*** Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at one Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at theſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*